The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7474. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

METROPOLITAN TOPICS OF MOMENT.

THE SEASON—THE FETE OF THE ASSUMPTION—THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND ITS WORK—THE RESTING-PLACE OF MICHELET—THE SESSIONS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS CLOSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 16, 1875.

The present Summer was unusually backward and long in making its appearance, but it has come at length, and we are in the midst of a heated term that is certainly exceptional. The sun pours down upon us with extraordinary intensity. Yesterday was Assumption Day, one of our greatest fêtes, but owing to the heat it was but little enjoyed. The thermometer rose to 98° Farenheit in the shade, and the city was like an oven. There were seventeen cases of sunstroke yesterday, thirteen on Saturday, and fourteen on Friday, but fortunately only a small percentage of the number proved fatal. These cases were those of persons who were carried to the various hospitals, and it is probable that the actual number of sunstrokes was very much greater. The 15th of August, is, as everyone must know, the fête of the Napoleons, and was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony during the Empire. Despite the progress of democratic ideas it appears that the Parisians have not entirely lost the habit of celebrating this day, for 627 persons were arrested for drunkenness in the various degrees. This is a very large number, and of course the intense heat of the day was mainly responsible for the bibulous propensities shown on this occasion. As usual, the Bonapartists had their annual mass at the Church of Saint Augustin, Boulevard Malesherbes, the attendance being quite as large as on previous years. On this occasion, however, the democratic element largely prevailed, most of the chiefs and leading men of the party being in the country. Indeed, all who could possibly get away from the city are now settled at the various watering-places, and I do not remember a time when the streets of Paris were so deserted as at this moment. There is really no one in town, and no man *qui se respecte* would dream of being seen upon the boulevards before the 1st of September. On Sundays the people take a trip into the environs to get a bit of fresh air and a taste of the country for a few hours. Yesterday the railways took out 142,000 persons, and as many more went out in omnibuses and cabs, while no less than a hundred thousand went out on foot to the Bois de Boulogne. The restaurants there did a thriving business all day long, and the Jardin d'Acclimatation was densely thronged.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Since there are no more debates in the Assembly to attract public attention the discussions in the Municipal Council of Paris seem to have grown unusually interesting. One studies them with care also to see what new means have been found for annoying the Prefect of the Seine or for frightening the so-called conservative sentiment of the country. Where there are so many heads at work it is not strange that some mischief should be invented, but with all due deference to this conservative opinion of which we hear so much, I must say that some of the outrageous things committed by our Aldermen seem to me to be errors upon the right side, if errors they must be called. When the country was rich and prosperous—when taxes were comparatively light and money easily obtained, there was some reason in giving the large sum of $50,000 a year from the City Treasury for the decoration of the churches of Paris. These churches are regarded as public monuments and they certainly attract the attention of foreign visitors. Besides, this was one of the ways in which native art was encouraged. It kept alive, too, that religious style of art which has been handed down to us from the middle ages, and which is still popular. But when the city is overburdened with debt, when all classes are poor, and when they do not know which way to look for the sums needed to make up the annual budget, the erasure of this item seems not only reasonable but a great public duty. The taxpayers should not now be called upon to bear this superfluous burden. I am not so certain that the principle is a sound one at any time, for the Catholic community is rich enough to decorate its own churches, and a large portion of the tax-payers are either not Catholic, or so little zealous in the faith that they would object to this forced encouragement of art if they could. But since the principle has been admitted here, and the system practiced for so long a period of time, there is little disposition to criticise it in moments of great prosperity. The Council is now examining this item in the budget with a view to its suppression, and of course a great outcry is made about it in the columns of the conservative press. It is generally supposed that the pictures purchased by the city are given to the churches, and that they form a part of the church property; but this is not always the case. At the last session of the Council M. De Heredia requested that the Administration be instructed to draw up and publish an inventory of all the objects of art belonging to the city deposited in public monuments, and particularly in the religious edifices. The matter was referred to the proper committee, which will report on the 8th of October next. M. Bonnet-Duverdier proposed that the Pantheon should no longer be appropriated to Catholic worship, but should be restored to its original destination as a place of sepulture for the men who have contributed to the happiness or glory of France.

METROPOLITAN TOPICS.

In the same session of the Council M. Viollet-le-Duc, who is an architect and always in favor of building, proposed that a new building for the city archives should be constructed. A member brought in an amendment tending to put the expense of this building upon the Department of the Seine. The Prefect remarked that the question was not one of very great importance, since eighty-eight per cent. of the expenses of the department fell upon the City of Paris, but at any rate he would take the matter into consideration. There was also a proposition made by M. Clemenceau, and signed by forty-eight of his colleagues, asking that a credit should be opened for the purpose of securing a certain number of Paris workmen to the Philadelphia Exposition. A long and very lively discussion then took place upon the charges made by the city for stalls, plants, chairs, and tables, which the café-keepers and others place upon the pavement before their doors. American visitors here have doubtless remarked some cafés with trees growing in tubs about them, and have noted the pretty effects thus produced, but they were probably unaware that every foot of space they used has to be paid for roundly. Some of the café-keepers pay as high as three thousand francs a year for the privilege of putting out the small round tables and chairs which one sees at every step upon the boulevards. The income from this source is quite large. The chairs not belonging to cafés, like those along the Champs Elysées, and let out for two or four sous, also bring in a considerable sum. This industry is farmed out, the concession going to the highest bidder. Generally it is taken by some of the large commercial houses, who make it a means for advertising, the receipt given to each person being a business card. Every year the charge for this out-door space has increased with the difficulties of the city to make up the deficits in its budget, and it has at length reached a ruinous point. The café-keepers cannot stand it, with their license and their other city, department, and State taxes, and are now petitioning the Council for a reduction. There was a marked disposition shown to listen to this very just complaint, but as it was a question of tariff it was resolved to let the matter rest until the Finance Committee had made its report.

THE RESTING PLACE OF MICHELET.

The great family fight over the body of Michelet has terminated in a judgment in favor of the widow, and she can now bring the author's remains to Paris for burial. Michelet himself wanted to be buried at Père-Lachaise, of which cemetery he was very fond, but according to the usual rule he would have to lie in the cemetery of Montmartre, that being the nearest to his residence. I do not think that Mme. Michelet, who is a very "Red" Republican, will have any difficulty in getting the City Council to grant her the *concession à perpetuité* that she asks in Père-Lachaise. That lady has been adding to the scandal by publishing a series of articles in the *Rappel*, entitled "La Tombe de Michelet: la mort et l'interrement à Hyéres," in which she hauls her son-in-law over the coals, and makes him out a monster of ingratitude. I have already given an account of this deplorable quarrel. Mme. Michelet was a second wife, and the children accused her of alienating the affections of the father from them, and of forbidding all approach to him except through her. This is doubtless true, for she watched over the poor author day and night, and not a letter could reach him except through her hands. After many efforts the children finally became disgusted, and dropped away, leaving Michelet to the tender mercies of his tiger wife. But for him she was all devotion. For a long time before his death Michelet had seen none of his children, and the first requisite to a visit on their part was to humbly beg the pardon of the mother-in-law. The children refused this, and kept away, feeling confident that their father never had the real reasons for their absence presented to him. Yet Michelet longed to see his pretty and bright little grandchildren, and frequently complained of their neglect in his letters to friends. Under these circumstances it is not strange that M. Dumesnil, the son-in-law, should have no kindly feelings for Mme. Michelet. When she refused to make a family arrangement respecting the property he called in the aid of the law and had Michelet buried at Hyeres, a clause in the will stating that he wanted to be buried "in the nearest cemetery." This will was made at Paris, and Mme. Michelet claimed that it referred to a Paris cemetery, but Dumesnil said that it referred to any cemetery. The courts have decided against him, and Mme. Michelet can bring the author's body to Paris.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

The sittings of the Geographical Congress have definitely closed, but its labors are not wholly suspended. The committee is hard at work making up the reports, from which an interesting volume will be made. The Paris bureau will be permanent, and it is charged with the work of studying and prefacing the organization of another Congress which will meet in 1877. With this object, it will correspond with all the foreign societies to see which will charge itself with this work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, except in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. It is highest in Florida and lowest in Dakota. The temperature has risen except in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region. Light rains are reported from the South-west, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle States. Clear weather and light to gentle winds have prevailed in the remaining districts.

The Mississippi River has fallen between Cairo and Vicksburg, and has risen one inch at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, clear and warm weather will prevail, with light westerly to southerly winds and rising barometer, followed by south to east winds and falling barometer, and increased cloudiness in the lower lake region.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and local rains in the south-west and Lower Mississippi Valley.

For the upper lake region, clear and warmer weather during the day, with east to south winds, increasing in force, and falling barometer, followed by threatening weather and possibly rain during Monday night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys rising temperature and falling barometer, with north-east to south-west winds, increasing cloudiness and rain from the Missouri Valley northward to Manitoba.

The Mississippi River will rise slowly at New-Orleans and fall at stations above.

SIGNAL SERVICE SPECIAL RIVER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—7:30 P. M.—During the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi River has fallen thirteen inches at Cairo, twenty-five inches at Memphis, and remained stationary at Vicksburg, where it is forty feet and ten inches, but reported falling. It has risen one inch at New-Orleans, where it will continue to rise slowly. It will fall slowly at Vicksburg, and rapidly at stations above. The Ohio River has fallen slowly at all stations. The Missouri has risen eight inches at Leavenworth, and will probably rise slowly at stations below. Light rains have fallen in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	60°	67°	3:30 P. M.	77°	85°
6 A. M.	59°	67°	6 P. M.	72°	79°
9 A. M.	67°	72°	9 P. M.	61°	75°
12 M.	73°	79°	12 P. M.	58°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.......... $74\frac{5}{8}$°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... $67\frac{7}{8}$°

THE SIOUX INDIAN COMMISSION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 29.—The Sioux Indian Commission, of which Senator Allison, of Iowa, is Chairman, and John S. Collins, of Omaha, Secretary, arrived here to-day, and will leave for Fort Laramie and the Red Cloud Agency, where a council will be held on Tuesday morning. Senator Howe is not with the party, but it is expected that he will join them to-morrow. The commission will be absent from here about twenty days.

THE FINANCIAL DISASTERS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

LIABILITIES FOURTEEN MILLIONS—ASSETS SIX—STARTLING DISCLOSURES PROMISED—AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE—GENERAL SPINNER'S VIEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug 28.—Except in Los Angeles, where all the banks are temporarily suspended, the Bank of California's failure does not seem to have affected the interior. Although the Directors of the bank, as a board, have persistently refused to make public any of their proceedings to-day, some facts have this evening been obtained from individual members. In view of the recent calamity which has overtaken Ralston, the board have declined to make public any discovery they have made until after the funeral, when startling disclosures are promised. It was admitted by a member that the board would not have asked for Mr. Ralston's resignation unless grave facts as regarded the management had come to light. All the board agreed he must leave the concern; it was also practically admitted that the bank could not pay depositors in full, but would, perhaps, pay about eighty per cent. The gentlemen interviewed were disposed to be very reticent, but the above statement can be received as an unwilling expression of facts.

THE FAILURE TOTAL.

Although no detailed statement of its affairs has yet been made, it is a well-settled fact that the failure of the bank is total, and that it will never attempt to resume business. Its stock is worse than worthless. With liabilities of more than $14,000,000, the highest estimate puts its assets at $8,000,000; but it is doubtful if $6,000,000 can be realized. The Directors, such as Mills, Tallant, and other men of undoubted integrity, were deceived until the last by false statements regarding the bank's resources.

CONDITION OF THE OTHER SUSPENDED BANKS.

The city to-day has resumed its wonted quiet. The excitement of the last few days has died out, and a general feeling of confidence seems to have followed. In banking circles apparently no further concern is felt. The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in an interview to-day, stated that the bank will resume business in the morning without a doubt. The transfers from the United States Treasury and the coin collected from local sources have placed the institution in a condition to go on as usual and no run is anticipated to-morrow beyond what may be expected in the usual course of business. The other suspended bank, the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, report a favorable progress, but they will not open for business for several days yet. To-morrow is collection day, but it is confidently believed that it will pass without any suspensions. The larger proportion of the mercantile community is in a condition to fully satisfy demands on presentation, and a general disposition is evinced to render aid and extension to those who need it.

THE SERMONS IN SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY.

In the city churches to-day the attendance was unusually large, drawn by the memorial sermons delivered in many of them on the death of Mr. Ralston. The general tenor of the discourses was eulogistic, dwelling on the popularity, financial ability, and general character of the deceased, with due discrimination in regard to the errors of his course. The funeral to-morrow will undoubtedly be an imposing display. A number of civic and military societies, together with other public and corporative bodies, have signified their intention of attending the obsequies, and a large concourse of citizens will unite in paying a last tribute to the dead.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. SPINNER.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The *Herald* of to-morrow will publish an interview with Gen. F. E. Spinner on political and financial matters.

In the matter of his own nomination for State Treasurer, the General says he retired from the United States Treasury with the intention of leaving public life forever. To that intention he still clings, and on no account will he consent to have his name proposed in the convention. The General expressed himself freely on the financial question, and gave his theory as that of an interconvertible bond, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent.—not Judge Kelley's paper bond, but one bearing interest in gold and capable of being honorably and easily substituted for our present Government sixes. He denied being an inflationist in any sense of the word, but said that, on the other hand, he was no bullionist, and agreed with nobody who describes and derides our present currency as a "rag-money currency." He ascribed the apparent unpopularity of such a bond to the efforts of the banks to becloud and deceive the people with regard to its purposes and effects. But he predicted a time when their reasons and their false premises would be thoroughly understood, and the people would take the matter into their own hands and demand legislation that was in their interest. The effect of such a bond as this, Gen. Spinner said, had been studied out by him in all its ramifications, and he was not only convinced that it was a safe and wise measure for Congress to enact but that it was the only one whereby to achieve a stable, equitable, and permanent financial basis for the Government. He spoke at length of the silver resumption clause of the act of Congress of last Winter, for which he had only contempt. The Government cannot make a silver dollar that will be equal to a dollar in gold without actually resuming specie payments, for which it has no preparations. The present silver dollar can never stand for a gold dollar, because it has no such equivalent value. He did not believe that there was much significance in the attitude of the two political parties on the financial question. Neither of them understands what they are quarreling about, and each is trying to throw more dust than the other. But he did believe the financial issue a live one for all in that it is the issue about which the people think the most and upon which they most demand light and right action. Alluding to the failure of the Bank of California, Gen. Spinner predicted more disastrous consequences from it than had followed any failure of recent years. The Bank of California had for years controlled the business, the politics, and all the industrial interests of the Pacific Slope. There was no man doing business there who had been independent of it. Its operations had been hazardous in the extreme, and not always in accordance with the strictest principles of honest dealing.

THE BALTIMORE FAILURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Business circles are looking with interest for full statements in connection with the suspension of Stirling, Ahrens & Co. and the Calvert Refinery; but beyond this feeling of curiosity there is little excitement, and no apprehension of serious results. As the connection of the firm with the Calvert Company becomes more clearly known, the affairs of the latter are placed in a worse condition. The amount of its paper used by Stirling, Ahrens & Co. is now fixed at over a million, while its assets are not so great as has been stated. The total amount of the paper of the two establishments held in the city is about two millions, of which a million and half is unsecured. This, however, is almost entirely held by banks and private capitalists of large means, so that the mercantile community is not affected. As the paper had not been considered "gilt-edged" for some time past, the merchants who took it sold it at once to banks for whatever they could get. Thus when the crash came it was the banks and capitalists, and not business houses, that were caught. The banks will not be seriously incommoded, as no one institution holds a greater sum that $90,000, the paper being divided into small blocks among them. The company owning the Calvert being composed of wealthy men, they will probably make up its losses and continue to run it. With regard to the other refineries operated by Stirling, Ahrens & Co., there is no certainty as to what will be done, although capitalists are already talking of taking them in hand and running them.

FAILURE OF DRY GOODS FIRMS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Fourteen city dry-goods firms here have been compelled to make arrangements with their creditors during the past week.

THE MARYLAND REFORM PARTY.

CANDIDATES AND A PLATFORM TO BE PUT FORWARD TO-NIGHT—ACTION OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—The Secret Reform Party comes openly into the field at a mass-meeting to be held in this city to-morrow night, at which the names of candidates and a platform will be publicly announced. The Grand Council held a session Saturday and nominated A. K. Syester for Governor, E. H. Webster for Attorney General, and Edward Wilkins for Controller. Syester is present Attorney General, and is a Democrat. Webster has been in Congress, and was Collector of the Port of Baltimore under Lincoln. He "Johnsoned" in 1867, and has been out of politics since. Wilkins is one of the peach kings of the Peninsula, and a Conservative Republican. If the Republican State Convention will adopt this ticket at its meeting Sept. 12 it will stand a good chance of sweeping the State.

TREASURER SOOY.

ARREST OF THE DEFAULTING NEW-JERSEY OFFICIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Governor has been here all day in reference to the defalcation of State Treasurer Sooy. The amount of the defalcation is certainly $60,000. There is some talk of an extra session of the Legislature to appoint a new Treasurer, and another idea is that Sooy may resign, and in that event the Governor can appoint a new Treasurer. Nothing definite is known as to what the Governor will do. Sooy has been arrested, and arrived in this city about 9 P. M. to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Mayor of Trenton, accompanied by an officer of that city, arrived here at 3 A. M. to-day, and at 5 P. M. arrested Mr. Sooy, the defaulting State Treasurer of New-Jersey, at a house in Rodman street. The prisoner was taken to Trenton to-night. He made no objection to going, and said his accounts would be found correct.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—There was quite an excitement here to-day between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the city authorities. The railroad company raised the grade of their road through the street at Bridge street, two feet above the ordinary grade, and the city protested some days ago, but to-day the company tried to make a connection with the old track across Fair street and the Street Commissioner with a posse of men took up part of the track. The entire Police force of the city was on duty all day, but no violence occurred.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Jacob Rothols committed suicide in New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, by taking poison.

Prof. C. L. Foster, of Elmira, has been appointed Superintendent of Schools at Ithaca.

The Board of Education of San Francisco has abolishhd all the separate schools for colored children.

Bishop Pierce's "dollar proposition" for Emory College has yielded $2,000 in cash and many promises.

Dispatches from New-Hampshire and Maine, report yesterday the hottest day of the season. At Bangor the mercury touched 100° in the shade.

The Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Pennsylvania, has 329 pupils, of whom 108 are ladies and 221 gentlemen; the Model School has 52 pupils, 23 girls and 29 boys.

Mrs. O. C. Dean, of Oxford, Me., drowned herself in the river on Saturday night. She had been confined to her room sick, and escaped during the temporary absence of the nurse.

Services in memory of Rev. Dr. Athanase Coquerel were held in the Unitarian Church at Newport, R. I., yesterday. Rev. Dr. Bush, Rev. Messrs. Skippen, Kimball, and Brooks, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made addresses.

Capt. Green Walden, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, died at his residence near Portland, Me., yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. He entered the service in 1830 and was promoted to Captain in 1838.

Gen. A. J. Pannell, State Senator from the Wheeling District and Chairman of the West Virginia State Democratic Executive Committee, fell dead at noon to-day of heart disease, while standing in his cottage at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. His remains will be sent home for interment.

A little Chinese girl about eight years old, and born in California, has been admitted to one of the primary schools of the City of Sacramento. Application for her admission was made in the usual way to the Superintendent of Public Schools, but he referred the matter to the Board of Education. This is the first time that a Chinese parent has made application for the admission of a child to the public schools.

A DOCTOR ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Dr. Sidney D. Grant, a well-known physician of this city, formerly of Hartford, Conn., was arrested and yesterday delivered to a special officer from Connecticut, on a requisition of the Governor of that State, on a charge of perjury.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

SERBIANS JOINING THE INSURGENTS—RUMORED REVOLT IN ALBANIA.

RAGUSA, Aug. 29.—One thousand Serbian volunteers, under the leadership of Zures, have entered Herzegovina.

Mehemet Ali has been recalled by telegraph, and has returned to Constantinople.

It is rumored that an insurrection has broken out in Albania.

THE PROPOSAL TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES REJECTED BY THE REBELS.

LONDON, Aug. 30—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* special from Berlin says advices from Herzegovina confirm the report that the insurgents have rejected the advice of the European powers to suspend hostilities, and also that they demand the independence of Bosnia.

KHOKAND.

THE REBELLION SPREADING TO THE SOUTH OF RUSSIAN TURKESTAN—A RELIGIOUS WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 30—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says a force of Russians have taken the field against Khokand. The rebellion has spread to the southern districts of Russian Turkestan. The town of Khojend is in the hands of the insurgents, whose priests are proclaiming a holy war against the infidels.

THE TRIPOLITAN AFFAIR.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT TRIPOLI IN MALTA.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The United States steamer Congress arrived at Malta to-day, and proceeded to Corfu and Venice after landing the American Consul at Tripoli and his family. Their absence from Tripoli is deemed expedient lest new unpleasant incidents should arise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY—FIVE KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Scotch express, on the Midland Road, collided to-day with an excursion train from Morecambe to Bradford near Kildwick. Five persons were killed and forty injured, several probably fatally.

RETURN OF THE VALOROUS FROM DISCO.

LONDON, Aug. 30—6 A. M.—The Valorous, which accompanied the Arctic exploring expedition to Disco, has returned to Plymouth Sound.

SPAIN.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA THIS FALL.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The Ministerial Council has decided to send 12,000 troops to Cuba by Sept. 29, and 10,000 more in October. Transports to convey them have already been chartered.

THE FORMAL SURRENDER OF SEO DE URGEL.

LONDON, Aug. 30—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Bourg la Dame says the formal surrender of Seo de Urgel occurred on Friday. The citadel was handed over to the Alfonsists on Saturday. Fifty Carlists were killed and 100 wounded during the siege. Eight hundred prisoners were taken, including 300 officers.

Gen. Jovellar has asked permission to return to Cuba. He considers his presence here no longer necessary.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

DEPARTURE OF THE JUNIATA AND ALASKA FOR LISBON AND HAVRE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29.—The Juniata and Alaska sailed yesterday, the former for Lisbon, and the latter for Havre.

FRANCE.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S STAY EXTENDED.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Cardinal McCloskey will prolong his stay in France. He will return to Paris on Tuesday.

SAN DOMINGO.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION—BAEZ AGAIN PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Another revolution has begun in San Domingo. Ex-President Baez has been proclaimed President by the revolutionists. The cities of Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata remain loyal to President Gonzales.

Captain General Valmaseda has sent a Spanish war vessel to protect Spanish citizens in San Domingo.

ROWING.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA AT TROY THIS WEEK.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The National Amateur Regatta will commence here on Tuesday next, closing the following day. All the crews are on the ground, and the prospects for good sport are favorable. Tuesday's races and positions are announced as follows:

Tuesday, 2:30 *o'clock P. M.*—First race, trial heats of fours, with positions, to-wit, numbering from the east shore: No. 1, Atalanta; No. 2, Friendship; No. 3, Mutual. Second heat of fours: No. 1, Beaverwyck; No. 2, Quaker City; No. 3, Argonauta. First heat of singles: No. 1, Young; No. 2, Riley; No. 3, Randall; No. 4, Ackerman. Second heat of singles: No. 1, Orr; No. 2, Lathrop; No. 3, Maxwell: No. 4, McCormick. Third heat of singles: No. 1, Courtney; No. 2, Roach; No. 3, Bainbridge. Pair-oared race: No. 1, Beaverwyck; No. 2, Argonauta.

Wednesday, 3 *oclock P. M.*—First race, final heats of singles, to be followed by the final heat of fours and finish with the double scull race, with positions as follows: No. 1, Neptune; No. 2, Potomac; No. 3, Beaverwyck; No. 4, Union Spring.

The National Convention will meet at Harmony Hall, Jr., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CRICKET.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The following is the English military team, including umpire and scorer, which is to play the American and Canadian twelves at cricket at Philadelphia next month:

Sixtieth Rifles—Capt. N. W. Wallace, Lieut. R. C. Davies, Lieut. Hon. Keith Turnour, Lieut. D. Howden, Lieut. H. L. Farmer, Lieut. W. H. Holbeck.

Eighty-seventh Regiment—Capt. W. M. Taylor.

Twentieth Regiment—Lieut F. Carpenter, M. Loughton, G. E. Brown.

Ninety-seventh Regiment—P. F. Tallent, H. Cummings.

Royal Navy—Lieut. R. Saville.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. W. H. Sykes.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 29.—Articles of agreement were signed last evening at the Ocean Hotel between J. B. Johnson, the English champion swimmer, and Andrew C. Trauts, the American champion, to swim a match for $2,000 and the championship of the world; distance five miles. The agreement is, that the match is to take place in the ocean within ten days from date. Both men are here in training. Great interest is manifested over the coming event.

Eight hundred excursionists arrived here to-day over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad from New-York. There were more than 600 people bathing in the ocean.

CUBAN GOSSIP.

MORE MONEY WANTED—VALMASEDA'S LATEST FORCED LOAN—THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1875.

It was officially reported during the first part of this week that Valmaseda had no intention of giving up the command of the island, and that the Government at Madrid would send him promptly 12,000 men, who would arrive during the months of October and November, almost *en masse*. It is patent that the Count demanded these reinforcements, and backed his demand by the threat of resigning if they were not promised him. Consequently the Madrid Government is to draw 100 veterans from each battalion of the Army of the Peninsula and send them to Cuba. But although his Majesty has been compelled to squeeze out 12,000 troops to send to Cuba, he cannot think of paying the expenses of their transportation, and, true to the axiom from the beginning, that Cuba must support the expenses of the war, the Captain General has addressed, under date of yesterday, letters to the principal merchants and planters of the vicinity stating the need of the troops, the absolute necessity of remitting $800,000 in gold to pay their transportation expenses, and adding that the Treasury is not in a situation to make the outlay, and consequently that the undoubted patriotism of the recipient of the Count's polite invitation must enable him to advance the sum of two, five, ten, and in some cases even twenty thousand dollars in gold. This has caused a rise in gold and a considerable amount of excitement and apprehension among the faithful. To refuse now the sinews of war, the metallic conditions so necessary to the Government, is to allow doubts to be cast upon one's patriotism, and therefore there is some probability of the Count's forced loan—for it is nothing else—being met. Twenty-four hours are given the unlucky recipients of the Count's notice to acknowledge its receipt and presumedly make a favorable answer.

THE STRUGGLE.

The insurgent band of Cecilio Gonzales has been committing recently considerable havoc in the district of Cienfuegos. A number of estates have lately been burned. The "Manacas" in the district of Las Lajos has been totally destroyed, and "La Estrella," in that of La Cartagena, burned some months ago, has now been razed to the ground. An estate belonging to Hidalgo, of 1,200 hogsheads crop, has been burned, and "El Tibaru," of the widow Suarez, 800 hogsheads crop, had its buildings burned down. The insurgents state that they are determined to destroy the fields and ruin the next crop, wherever they cannot destroy the buildings on account of their being guarded. This is the note of alarm which Valmaseda sounds to play upon the fears of the merchants and planters, and induce them to accede to his demand of a forced loan; but the principle once admitted, when will there be an end to it? Things are going from bad to worse.

A CENTENARIAN.

An old gentleman, Don Rafael Gonzalez, who died recently in Calientes, in the Vuelta Abajo district, was able to celebrate his centennial with five years to boot. He lived to the age of 105, and had two sick spells—one when he ran a nail into his foot, and the last, which took him so much by surprise that it carried him off. He had ten sons—seven married and three single. The married sons gave him ninety-nine grand-children, and these in turn had 166 children; to these last four children have been born. So, upon his death, Mr. Gonzalez left 279 immediate descendants—four of whom were great-great-grand-children.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire broke out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Reynoldsville, Penn., a station on the low-grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and before the flames could be checked the entire business portion of the town was destroyed. The following business houses were burned: Arcade block, in which the fire originated; Cole's hardware store, Seley's dry goods, Tompkins & Dingnan's grocery, Doyle's grocery, D. C. Oysters & Co.'s banking-house, Bogners & Co.'s clothing store, Iseman & Burgess' drug store, Alexander's drug store, and a number of restaurants and dwellings. The large Masonic Temple in course of erection and the school-house were also destroyed. The proprietors of the Reynoldsville *Herald* are heavy losers. The total loss is estimated at over $100,000, on which there is an insurance of about $40,000.

M. V. B. Jenks' cheese factory, at Cheshire, Mass., was burned on Saturday, with 24,000 pounds of cheese, causing a loss of $5,000, on which there is no insurance.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending, Aug. 28, 1875:

New-England.—Office Established—Linville, Hartford County, Conn.; William H. Pease, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Nathaniel C. Lear, Newbury, Merrimack County, N. H.

New-York.—Office Established—West Deer Park Suffolk County; George W. Conklin, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—North Almond Valley, Allegany County. Postmasters Appointed—George S. Pearsall, Deer Park, Suffolk County; Alexander Bothwell, East Genoa, Cayuga County; James T. McCombs, Hailesborough, St. Lawrence County; Robert H. Dimorier, Vallonia Springs, Broome County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Aline, Snyder County, Henry H. Troutman, Postmaster; Kittanning Point, Blair County, David McCoy, Postmaster; Kline's Grove, Northumberland County, E. M. Eckman, Postmaster; Toledo, Washington County, Mrs. Christy A. Richey. Offices Discontinued—Hickorytown, Montgomery County; Palmersville, Allegheny County. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mary O. Mumper, Barre Forge, Huntingdon County; Jacob Sheaffer, Conewago, Lancaster County; Jacob Gerlough, Hill's Grove, Sullivan County; Jerome Frautz, Mountain Home, Monroe County; John Harris, Powell, Bradford County; Bernard Werders, Williamsville, Elk County.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE WEST.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Aug. 29.—An immense waterspout fell two miles north of Caddo at 11 o'clock to-day. For two hours succeeding rain fell in torrents. The Red River, at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, rose twelve feet in two hours, displacing the bridge between Caddo and Caney, and overflowing the track for several miles. A passenger train was delayed some time in making repairs, and freight trains were abandoned. It was impossible during the spout to see ten feet from the train. The damage will be repaired to-night, probably in season for the next passenger train.

WRECKED VESSELS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 29.—The bark Cherokee, before reported ashore at Magdalen Island, has become a total wreck. Two schooners, laden with goods from her, arrived at Picton to-day.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The steamer Rothsay Castle has been raised, and is now at her wharf. She is very much damaged, and will not be able to resume her trips for some time.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—J. S. Giles, the absconding Postmaster of Prescott, Arizona, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Parker at St. Thomas, Nevada. Six thousand dollars was recovered from Giles and $1,500 from McCool, his companion.

WASHINGTON.

LOOSE ROUTINE BUSINESS METHODS.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MARINE CORPS FRAUDS A LANTERN TO REVEAL OTHER IRREGULARITIES—THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S AND SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 29, 1875.

The discovery of the recent irregularities in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps has developed the fact that business in the offices of the Fourth Auditor and Second Controller is not conducted with that degree of strictness which is demanded by the nature of the duty assigned them. These two officers are charged with the examination and settlement of all accounts appertaining in any way to the Navy. Disbursements, whether for pay of officers and seamen or for materials and ships, are sent to the Fourth Auditor. Some of these accounts are completed in their formal statement—as, for instance, the pay-rolls of seamen and officers. Most of the disbursements, however, are for materials and supplies, involving contracts, and requiring for their final settlement evidence not only that they are just and proper, but that the work was done in pursuance of law. In such cases the Auditor should require that disbursing officers place him in possession of all the papers necessary to establish the correctness of the accounts. This should be the inflexible rule, but unfortunately it has become the exception. Accounts are daily passed through the Auditor's office without any audit whatever, and without any proper investigation. The additions are gone over; items compared and checked off when items are given; copies made in ponderous books when copies are necessary to be made; but a real audit—that is, a thorough searching into the details of the transaction—is not always made, and cannot be, because evidence for such examination is not furnished. Thus accounts involving in single instances hundreds of thousands are passed, not audited, upon the knowledge of and faith in the signature of the bureau officer whose signature is attached to the account; and often upon a simple bill, payments of immense sums are officially pronounced correct, and the matter docketed and filed away with that indifference that has become habitual to the transaction of "routine business." It is astonishing how comprehensive the term "routine business" is when used by a subordinate Treasury official. The most intricate problem in finance, and the most important question of trade and commerce, are wrestled with by many bureau heads and subordinates as merely "routine business," and shoved into a drawer or pigeon-hole with the composure that marks the drawing of their monthly stipend.

In illustration of the loose manner of auditing and settling accounts in the office of the Fourth Auditor and Second Controller, the discovered irregularities and frauds in the Marine Corps may be cited. In this instance the accounts were finally passed upon and registered correct, and perhaps the frauds would never have been made known had not an ex-clerk of the Marine Corps, to redress a grievance, gone to the accounting officers and pointed them out. This is the legitimate result of the system of auditing practiced in that office. When Major Slack's accounts were passed over to the Controller by the Auditor no evidence had been examined to prove their correctness, nor was such evidence ever filed. No documentary or other tests were applied to the accounts. They had the official signatures of Capt. Maddox and Major Slack, with the cabalistic "U. S. M. C." attachment, and the Auditor's office, knowing those gentlemen to be officers of the naval service, and believing them to be honorable men, passed their accounts over to the Controller with marks of approval. The duty of the Controller's office is to see that the accounts are correct; that the proper vouchers are furnished; that payment has been made from the proper appropriation, and that the account was incurred by lawful authority. In the case of the Marine Corps frauds the same remissness of duty that prevailed in the Fourth Auditor's office is found in the office of the Second Controller. Had either of those officers performed their plain duty the frauds would have been detected long ago.

The Marine Corps is not an exceptional case. It illustrates the regular system prevailing in the settlement of that class of accounts, and numerous other instances might be cited in proof of this. Quite recently bills for $66,000 and $75,000, respectively, for repairing vessels, were passed by the Fourth Auditor upon the same kind of bill that is rendered a housekeeper for a ton of coal. One of these bills, dated New-York, July 21, 1874, reads thus:

The United States to Murphy & Co. Dr.
To material furnished for repairs to the Montauk..........$66,150

That bill was approved by Naval Constructor Hanscom, who is in charge of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and paid upon his approval. It may be, and doubtless is, a legitimate transaction. The fact that it bears the indorsement of the head of the bureau is prima facie evidence of its correctness. Yet when it reaches the Auditor he is required by law to examine the details of the transaction, to see whether the materials charged for were actually delivered and used, and whether the prices charged are fair and just. Unless that be done of what use is it to send the bill to him? In this instance no details of the transaction were furnished, yet the bill was sent to the Second Controller with a certificate from the Fourth Auditor that it had been audited and found correct, when, in truth, the Auditor's office knew nothing about the correctness of the transaction, and did not have any evidence to prove it. A copy of the contract was not required, nor was a bill of items demanded. A similar bill for repairs to the Comanche was passed about the same time, the amount being $125,000. These and many other bills of the same character are now with the Controller, and will, no doubt, be passed in the routine way that has become established in auditing and settling public accounts. The purpose of establishing these accounting offices was to ascertain by positive evidence that the payments made from the public Treasury are made legally; that the indebtedness has been incurred according to law, and that the United States received a fair equivalent for its money disbursed. That purpose does not seem to be kept in view in the two offices named. Instead of taking nothing for granted they take everything for granted, and pass upon large financial transactions without looking behind the signature of the officer known to be in charge of the bureau for which the work was performed. The Secretary of the Treasury should direct his reform lantern into the pigeon-holes of all the Auditors and Controllers. An accident revealed that proper care is not observed by the Fourth Auditor and Second Controller in settling accounts. An investigation

may show a similar state of facts in the offices of the other Auditors and Controllers.

EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

Special efforts are being made by representative men in Virginia to induce emigration to that State. Societies with this object in view have been in operation for some time, and their efforts have thus far been attended with a fair measure of success. The success attending the efforts of these societies has encouraged them to enlarge their plans of operation, and at least one of them contemplates establishing an office in New-York City in order that the active sympathies of those interested in emigration may be enlisted and that correct information may be diffused concerning the climate, soil, and general advantages presented to emigrants by the State of Virginia. With this object in view the Rappahannock and Potomac Immigration Society have arranged an excursion to New-York, which will be participated in by a number of representative men of Fredericksburg and vicinity. Within the past few years a number of Englishmen have made large land purchases in Eastern Virginia, and many of these are now settled there. Land can be purchased in Virginia from five to two hundred dollars per acre.

THE COINING OF GOLD IN NEW-YORK.

A determined effort will be made next Winter to pass a law authorizing the coining of gold pieces at New-York instead of Philadelphia. It is urged that the Government would save annually over $10,000 by having gold coined at New-York, that sum being now expended for transporting the coin from Philadelphia. A pretty earnest fight is threatened on this question when Congress assembles. Chicago and St. Louis both desire a mint, and the spirit of rivalry is so strong between those cities that they will make terms with Philadelphia or New-York as circumstances may warrant, and as opportunity may present. Of course, Philadelphia will strive to defeat the effort to take the coinage of gold from the parent mint, which would leave only subsidiary pieces to be coined there, and we may thus have a contest in which the two leading Eastern cities will be antagonists, each having a leading Western city for a confederate. Hon. Elijah Ward, of the Eighth New-York District, appears to be the leader for New-York thus far, and is cramming himself with gold statistics from the Mint Bureau of the Treasury.

THE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

An examination of the last statement made to the Controller of the Currency by the National Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco, which included the period ending with June 30, 1875, showed the affairs of that bank to be in a very healthy condition. From that exhibit, if it be correct, the opinion is expressed that the bank is perfectly solvent, and can pay every dollar of its liabilities, the only cause of embarrassment now being the scarcity of coin in San Francisco. The Controller of the Currency has telegraphed to Dr. Linderman, who is now at San Francisco, to make inquiry into the condition of the bank. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, which suspended Friday, received $70,000 of the coin transferred on that day from New-York by the Government.

A WEEK'S REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

Over five million dollars in national bank notes were received at the Treasury for redemption last week. This is the largest sum ever received for redemption within the same period of time. The amount of legal tenders received for redemption was also very large. The amount received in fractional currency for redemption averaged over two hundred thousand dollars per day.

PENSION TO A SLAVE MOTHER.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION—A PENSION DENIED TO A SOLDIER'S MOTHER BECAUSE HER MASTER WAS LEGALLY BOUND TO SUPPORT HER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Katie C. Glover, who recently applied for a pension, is a colored woman formerly a slave, and was the mother of John Glover, who enlisted Jan. 11, 1864, in the Sixty-seventh Regular United States Colored Infantry. He died on the 27th of March of the same year in the service and in the line of duty. The Commissioner of Pensions makes the following decision in the case:

"The evidence in regard to the fact that the claimant was the mother of John Glover is deemed sufficient; and the question arises whether she at the time the alleged right occurred was a slave, and, if so, could she be considered as a dependent relative and entitled to the benefits of the act granting pensions to that class of persons? In order that the claimant should be entitled to the benefit of the act she must have been eligible to the right at the date when the pension occurred. That date in this case was at the death of her son. At that time Missouri was a slave State. The proclamation of emancipation by the President, in 1863, did not embrace that State in its terms, although it is claimed that in effect the master virtually surrendered all control over the slave from the date of such proclamation, and that these slaves exercised their freedom, although not legally free until the adoption of the new Constitution of Missouri, which took effect July 4, 1865. The question arises as to whether we can consider the fact of dependency independent of the legal obligation that the master may have been under to support the mother, or as to whether we shall be confined to the strict technicality of the law in the case. The provision of section 4,707 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is explicit, namely, that a mother shall be assumed to "have been dependent upon her son within the meaning of this section, if at the date of his death she had no adequate means of support other than the ordinary proceeds of her own labor" and "the contributions of said son, or of any other persons not legally bound to aid in her support." The language of this act appears to exclude that class of cases where there is a legal obligation upon the part of any person to support the claimant, and while that legal obligation existed the claimant could not attain to any rights as a dependent relative. There is another feature in this case—that is, as to the result had this slave mother been granted a pension before her emancipation, and as to her right to receive the benefits of it under the law, both on the ground that the master was legally bound to support her, and that independent of that he would have been entitled to receive the benefits of her pension should it have been granted to her during her period of servitude. It seems like going back into the dark ages of the history of the barbarous institution of slavery to be compelled to assume the position; but the law appears to be explicit, and there is no discretion left in the matter as to its construction. During the period of slavery, slaves were incapacitated and deprived of certain civil and political rights. They were treated as property, (except in criminal cases,) and were vendible. They could not take property by descent or purchase, neither could they enter into contracts. In return for this servitude upon their part there was a custom existing, universally recognized, that the master was bound to support the slave, and even for the torts of a slave the owner was responsible in damages.

Under the statutes of Missouri a master emancipating a slave was held to support and maintain the same where the slave was not of sound mind, and where he was above forty-five years of age or under majority. The Sheriff of the county could distrain and sell the personal or real property of the master or owner for the support of the slave, and the inference is natural that there was a legal obligation on the part of the master to support his slave during the period of servitude. The custom in that State, as well as others, even in the absence of any statutory provision, required the master to support the slave; and I am of the opinion that in this case the master was legally bound to support the claimant, and from the evidence last filed it appears that she was so supported up to the date of her emancipation, in 1865. While she may have become dependent subsequent to that time, yet the only question in this case is, was she entitled as a dependent relative to the pension at the date it accrued, namely, the date of the death of her son?

I am clearly of the opinion that she was not eligible to the right at that date, and even though she may have in fact been supported in part by the proceeds of her son's labor during the period of her servitude, yet so long as there existed a legal obligation upon the part of any person to support her, she would not be eligible to the right claimed.

She is not entitled to a pension under the law, and while it is a hardship, so short a time having elapsed after the death of her son when she attained her freedom, which removed the disability that she labored under at the time the right accrued, yet we must be governed by the stern technicalities of the law, and until Congress relieves the situation by further legislation upon the subject, this class of cases should be rejected. H. M. ATKINSON, Commissioner.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The treaty between the United States and Belgium has just been proclaimed by the President. It regulates in a formal manner their reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation. The following is the article concerning trade marks: "The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry their respective citizens, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade-marks affixed in the other on merchandise, to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proved. The trade-marks, in which the citizens of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged to wit: The marks of citizens of the United States at Brussels, in the office of the Clerk of the Tribunal of Commerce, and the marks of Belgian citizens at the Patent Office in Washington. It is understood that if a trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin it shall be equally free to all in the other country."

GOLD SALES IN SEPTEMBER.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $4,000,000 of gold coin during the month of September, as follows: One million dollars on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays each, and $500,000 the second and fourth Thursdays each.

SECOND VOLUME OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

The second volume of the Revised Statutes, containing laws relative to the Post Office Department and post roads, the District of Columbia, and public treaties, has been printed and is now ready for binding. The volume contains nearly 1,500 pages, about twenty pages more than in the first volume of general laws already published. It will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE TO BE RETRIED.

It will be recollected that nearly a year ago the jury in the well-known safe burglary case of Harrington and others failed to agree. There will be another trial, important evidence having been discovered during the last three weeks.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES TREASURER NEW—THE WORK OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The United States Treasurer issues the following circular in regard to the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency during the past year:

The following expenses were incurred by this agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, in carrying into effect the provisions of section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1874:

Express charges		$88,098 31
All other expenses:		
Salaries	$158,227 39	
Printing and stationery	12,290 72	
Postage	3,298 80	
Office furniture	12,918 68	
Contingent expenses	768 47	
Profit and loss	15,363 00	—202,867 06
Total		$290,965 37

The following is an explanation of the various items of expense:

Express Charges.—This item includes all of the express charges paid on national bank notes received for redemption; on new United States currency returned therefor; on national bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the several national banks, and on United States currency received for the credit of national banks in the five per cent. fund. All of these charges have been consolidated and assessed upon the several national banks, in proportion to the amount of their circulation redeemed and assorted. The total amount of notes assorted during the year was $130,322,945, making the average rate for each $1,000 assorted, 67 6-10 cents. The rates charged by the express companies were 25 cents per $1,000 to and from all points within the territory of the Adams Express Company, and 60 cents per $1,000 to and from all points within the territories of connecting companies. The average rate charged for each $1,000 transported was about 35 cents.

Salaries.—This item includes the salaries paid in the Redemption Agency, and $12,410 80 paid to clerks employed in the office of the Controller of the Currency, under the act of June 23, 1874, which provides that the amount expended thereunder shall be reimbursed from the five per cent. fund. The salaries of the persons employed in carrying into effect the Redemption act are now fixed by law. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year by the act of March 3, 1875, is $201,496. The salaries paid during the last fiscal year were in no case higher, and were in most cases lower, than are now authorized by law.

Printing and Stationery.—The printing of the agency has been done by the public printer, and the stationery has been furnished by the Treasury Department at contract rates. The amount of this item has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the proper appropriations.

Postage.—The amount charged to this account is the face value of official postage stamps furnished to the agency by the Treasury Department, the amount of which has been deposited in the Treasury.

Office Furniture.—The amount of this item has been expended for assorting stands, covered desks for the counters, money boxes for the counters and assorters, tellers' counters, wire-work for windows, doorways, and partitions, and other similar furniture required for purposes of safety or convenience. Nearly all of the furniture required for the present force of the agency has now been provided. Except in a few cases where emergency required the purchase to be made in the open market, the furniture was obtained either from the cabinet shop of the Treasury Department, or by contract with the lowest bidder.

Contingent Expenses.—This item includes telegrams, repairs, and other miscellaneous items not chargeable to any other head of account.

Profit and Loss.—The amount charged to this item is that of various packages of money abstracted from the agency, and other smaller losses met with before it was provided with proper rooms, furniture, or other necessary guards against theft or loss. The provision of such guards, and the adoption of a rigid system of accountability and inspection, have prevented the occurrence of any losses of the kind during the last six months. The losses sustained were an inevitable result of suddenly throwing the redemption and assortment of the bank currency upon the Treasury, without allowing time in which to provide the requisite facilities for the work. Every effort has been made to detect and bring to justice the guilty parties. One person has been convicted of theft from the agency, and another is under indictment for a similar offense.

A full and accurate statement of the facts pertaining to the losses has been spread upon the books of the agency, and is open to the inspection of any person interested.

The labor and expense of counting and assorting being in direct proportion to the number of notes handled, all of the above expenses, with the exception of express charges, have been assessed in proportion to the number of notes redeemed and assorted for each bank. The total number of notes assorted during the last fiscal year was 17,842,310; the expenses (exclusive of express charges) were $202,867 06, making the average charge for each 1,000 notes assorted $11 37.

The aggregate expenses of the agency for the year were about two-ninths of one per cent. upon the amount assorted. The assessment upon each bank varies from this average according as the average denomination of its notes assorted is greater or less than the average denomination of all of the notes assorted, which is $7 30. Unless there should be some unforeseen increase of expense, the rate per cent. of the expenses for the current fiscal year will be much less than for the last year, on account of the increased efficiency of the force, and the fact that the requisite furniture and appliances have already been provided.

The vouchers for all of the expenses of the agency paid prior to July 1, 1875, were approved by the proper officers, and were examined by the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the cash and accounts of the Treasury, upon the retirement of the late Treasurer

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

CAUSES OF THE NEGRO OUTBREAK.

A SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald.

MACON, Aug. 22, 1875.

I have not been able to learn of any whites being implicated in the threatened outbreak. Men who were in a position to know in Waynesboro, told me that while confessions had been made larding to the inevitable conclusion of intended insurrection, rapine, and murder, no white person had been connected with it by any evidence in their possession. After mature deliberation, founded on inquiries made with great care and minuteness, I have come to the conclusion that the causes which led to the insurrectionary movement were these:

First, a disappointment on the part of the negroes generally, because they did not realize all they had been led to expect from the passage of the Civil Rights bill; secondly, the possession of arms, and constant attention to the new excitement, to them, of military drill and parade, accompanied as these frequently were with an air of mystery, under the veil of midnight; thirdly, and very potentially, the restless and seditious spirit of a few bad men of their race who were thirsting for revenge in some cases, for power in more, and for money without work in all; finally, and the base of it all, the unreasoning thought and the stupid ignorance of the mass on which these unscrupulous leaders were working. The first of these causes produced discontent, the second fed the warlike spirit, the third combined these two into the organization of conspiracy for plunder and assassination, and the fourth led the masses to rush into the movement, without comprehending either the enormity of the crime to be perpetrated or the magnitude of the danger involved.

To converse with any of the negroes arrested, you can get nothing coherent or clear. They are terribly alarmed as the nature of their deed and the fear of its retribution begin to dawn on their minds, and all they have to say is that they were not to blame, and were induced to go into it by certain leaders whom they mention. But take a cool, level-headed negro out of the district where all of it occurred, tell him about it, all the confessions that have been made, and all the intentions of the conspirators, and he will come much nearer giving you a clear reason for it. "Those negroes are great fools"—that is the way one talked to me—"they might know that the white people warn't going to stand and let themselves be killed, and they have got more understanding about war and such matters than we colored people have."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE MILITARY POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT—ABSOLUTE NEED OF REORGANIZATION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Aug. 18:

During the last fortnight I have had opportunities of conversing with many officers and others well versed in military matters. I have carefully read the Army newspapers, and I have come to the conclusion that one and all think the writer in *Blackwood* was perfectly justified in his remarks. On one point every one is agreed—namely, that the reorganization of the Army has been attempted solely as a means of defense, and not of offense. In most cases every one, from the highest to the lowest, is well aware of the position in which their country has been placed by the events of 1870. They know that France is so enfeebled that any idea of turning the tables on their victors must be put off to a far distant future. At the same time there are several Generals of the old school who would fain attribute the victories of the war less to superior strategy than to good luck. Nothing will convince them to the contrary. Unhappily, moreover, their position gives them a certain weight with younger officers, and they must to a certain degree bear the responsibility of the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of army reform. No army, in fact, was more prepared to make sacrifices than that of France. After the Commune the whole nation saw the necessity for radical reforms in the direction and organization of military matters. Compulsory service was admitted to be necessary on all sides, but this without the *volontariats d'un an* which competent judges declare to be the ruin of the system. The lessons of the war had been hard, but they were beginning to bear good fruit. When Gen. De Cissey came into office he had, as the writer in *Blackwood* observes, the most splendid opportunities. He had, in short, but to act up to the old adage and sweep clean. The time and the way were both equally propitious. Whether he could not or would not do this matters little, since the negative results are the same. To reorganize the French Army it would have been necessary to draw up a plan of action and to observe it unswervingly, unhesitatingly, and impartially. The military laws which have been passed are, on the contrary, little else than a series of compromises. Yet even they would have been of use had they been strictly put into force, but apparently the War Office acts upon an eclectic principle, which is indeed no principle at all. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? During the debates in the Assembly the Minister for War opposed the propositions of the Committee of Forty-five, appointed to examine the matter. He refused to listen to the committee, and of course the laws were rather forced on him than freely accepted. Beaten on the Cadres bill, he was nevertheless intrusted with the duty of putting it into force. Even Ministers are but mortals, and every one knows what it is to force the best-intentioned man in the world to do what he does not approve. Consequently, it would be absurd to suppose that Gen. De Cissey has any great liking for the task which has been imposed on him. It has often been said that the French are peculiarly apt to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and therefore the example set by the administration of the War Office has, of course, been followed in other quarters. Hence, Generals who objected to army reform have not scrupled to follow their leader. Without method or guide, or even precise orders, they command each one after his own fashion. Some treat the regulations of June 12 as a dead letter, and the troops manœuvre according to the fancy of the commanders of the Corps d'Armée, notably those under the orders of Gens. Ducrot, Bataille, Clinchant, and Chanzy. Even simple Lieutenant Colonels and Majors have contributed their quota to changing the regulations for manœuvring troops, so that the subaltern officers are naturally completely at sea as to the right or wrong manner of proceeding. This is surely a strange way of helping to organize the Army, but in truth there are many Generals who, though brave men, are in the art of war mere captains. The French Army reforms should begin from the head, for the War Office and its staff are much too conservative in their ideas, and until a change is brought about no reforms will be possible. Yet individually the officers and men are working as they never worked before. The Colonels pay the greatest attention to their regiments, and the progress made, more especially in the Artillery is very great. But disunited good will cannot do everything. The very life of the Army is its organization, and this, as I have shown, is defective. It cannot be otherwise, since, four years after such terrible lessons as those of 1870, the Army as a military body has made little or no progress. I will not analyze the matter in detail as the writer in *Blackwood* has done, but one thing is evident, that his criticisms as a whole yet remain unanswered. Those persons with whom I have talked on the subject, and who are competent to express an opinion, see but one way to reorganize the Army—namely, a redistribution of the higher and almost irresponsible posts. At present the system is like a broken vase. The pieces are all there and sound, but some one must take them one by one and put them together before the whole be made perfect again; and it is precisely this mender of broken vessels who is wanting. It would be invidious to say where he might be found, but that he might be found is certain, and these opinions are those of Frenchmen who feel that were Germany once more to cross the frontier France would be all but defenseless; of Frenchmen who dread the return of the days of Marshal Niel and Lebœuf; of Frenchmen who are serving in that Army which individually each does his best to reform, but whose efforts are checked by administrative negligence and want of co-operation.

A DETECTIVE'S BLUNDER.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Evening Chronicle* relates this incident: About two months ago a young lawyer of this city and his newly-acquired wife were returning from a visit to the bay. Wearied a trifle with constant billing and cooing, the young husband made some feeble excuse or other and slipped off to the smoking car to burn a cigar and think with a sigh of the departed bachelor days when he could spit out of the window over his boot toes, with none to say, "Oh, please, Steve, dear, don't."

The bride, with rather an injured expression, was sitting in her palace car, musing on the waning ardor of her Stephen, when she suddenly discovered that she was the centre of attraction to the whole car. Two rough-looking men were standing in the aisle, gazing at her closely, and then referring to a paper which one held in his hands. Before the astonished and indignant lady could collect her thoughts, one of the men took the vacant seat beside her, and with a knowing wink observed:

"A good get-up, Nancy, but it won't do. You're copped dead to rights this time, honey."

"Sir!" gasped the frightened lady, shrinking back into the furthest corner.

"By the big stick," said the man admiringly, "Nance, you'd ought to a gone on the stage. I never see anything better done. But it won't do. You've got to come back with us, Nance, an' you stand a mighty good chance of goin' over the bay for five at shortest."

"Sir, what do you mean?" demanded Mrs. ——, thoroughly alarmed and starting to her feet. "Will no gentleman protect me from the insults of this fellow?"

Half a dozen gentlemen sprang forward at this appeal.

"Gentlemen," said the man, "jist 'tend to your own business and I'll tend to mine. I've been hunting this bird for two months and more, an' I've got her at last. She puts on a good deal of style, but if you've ever heard of Nance Brown, one of the 'cutest thieves on the coast, here she is. I'd have taken her quietly, but if she wants to make a row, its her own business. I'm Detective ——, and here's my warrant."

"Oh, this is intolerable," cried the poor lady, bursting into tears of indignation and shame. "Gentlemen, my husband, Mr. ——, is on the train. Go find him, for heaven's sake!"

There presently appeared about the wildest-looking lawyer outside of Stockton. The detectives grinned at the vehement explanations of the husband, and the other officer warned him to be quiet or he would arrest him for interfering. Fortunately there were several Virginians on the train, and they at once identified the lawyer as a respectable citizen, though, the marriage being recent, they had not known the lady.

The detectives were profuse in their apologies, and got out of the car in double-quick order, looking more sheepish than any thief-takers have a right to look, and swearing that it was the strongest resemblance they had ever seen.

A FATAL COLLISION.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S YACHT RUNS DOWN A SCHOONER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 19 supplies the following:

"A distressing and fatal accident occurred last evening during the Queen's passage from the Isle of Wight to the mainland on her way to Scotland. The royal yacht Alberta ran into a private schooner yacht, the Mistletoe, and cut it in two. The mate of the latter, and Miss Anne Peel, the sister-in-law of the owner, were drowned, and every one on board was injured, the master so much so that he died before the Alberta arrived at Gosport. The information that has been published is not perfectly explicit; but as far as can be gathered from the various accounts the Mistletoe altered her course so as to bring her right under the bow of the Alberta. The mainmast was snapped, and falling over with the sail carried down Miss Peel and the mate, who were drowned, and whose bodies have not yet been found. Commander Fullerton and several sailors of the royal yacht leaped over and succeeded in rescuing Mr. E. S. Heywood, the owner of the yacht, Miss Eleanor Peel, and the rest of the crew, some of them in an extreme state of exhaustion. The Mistletoe sank within three minutes of the collision. Her Majesty caused Mr. Heywood to be carried to the residence of Admiral Elliot, the Naval Commander in Chief, and dispatched the tender Elfin to fetch Mrs. Heywood from Ryde. The seamen were quartered on board the Duke of Wellington flag-ship, where one of them had a fracture of the arm set. The body of the master, who had died on the way, was carried to Haslar Hospital. The Queen commanded bulletins of the state of the sufferers to be telegraphed to her at various points on her northern journey, and during the evening the following announcement of the Court Circular was issued:

'This evening, when the Alberta was crossing the Solent, with the Queen and royal family on board, a sailing yacht ran under the Alberta, which struck her, and she went down in a few moments. The Queen, though terribly shocked, gave orders that every effort should be made to save the persons on board, but it is to be feared that two have been lost, besides those who were injured. Her Majesty spoke to Miss Peel, the lady who was saved, and made constant inquiries after the wounded, and on reaching Gosport gave orders to Admiral Elliot to spare no efforts on behalf of the sufferers, and to pay every attention to their wants.'

Mr. Heywood is a banker of Liverpool and Manchester, and Miss Peel is a daughter of Mr. John Peel, of Middleton Hall, Warwickshire, who represented Tamworth in the last Parliament but one.

A telegram from Portsmouth says: Any fresh details that become known in connection with the collision last night between the Alberta and yacht Mistletoe are instantly telegraphed to the Queen. The men of the yacht are on board the flag-ship Duke of Wellington. A ball which is to be held on board to-day would have been put off in consequence but for certain arrangements which rendered it impossible. Divers have been near the scene of the collision since an early hour trying to recover the bodies of the mate and Miss Peel. She is a lady between thirty and forty, and when the Mistletoe was struck Samuel Stokes, one of the seamen, caught hold of her with a view of saving her, but the rigging tore her out of his grasp, and she sank, while he managed to scramble up the bows of the Alberta. The crew seem to have no definite idea as to how the accident occurred, except that they were on the starboard tack, and the Alberta suddenly struck the Mistletoe amidships, cutting her almost in halves. The Captain, Thomas Stokes, was at the helm, which had just then been put a little to lee. He is about seventy-five years of age, and comes from Poole, and leaves a wife and five children. The mate is named Nathaniel Turner, also of Poole, and leaves a widow and two children. The Alberta is said to have been going about fifteen knots an hour. The steward, George Hiscock, had his arm broken. The crew numbered ten, all told. The body of the Captain lies at Haslar Hospital, where an inquest will probably be opened to-morrow."

PROF. RUSKIN ON FLORENTINE NEEDLE WORK.

In his *Ariadne Florentina*, just published, Prof. Ruskin gives an interesting description of three pieces of Florentine needlework, which attracted his attention in the bedroom in which he slept at the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster. Mr. Ruskin, while staying at the inn, was engaged in revising a lecture on "Design in the Florentine Schools of Engraving," and he thus illustrates his subject: "On the walls of the little room where I finally revised this lecture hangs an old silken sampler of great grandame's work, representing the domestic life of Abraham, chiefly the stories of Isaac and Ishmael; Sarah at her tent door, watching, with folded arms, the dismissal of Hagar; above, in a wilderness full of fruit-trees, birds, and butterflies, little Ishmael lying at the root of a tree, and the spent bottle under another; Hagar in prayer, and the angel appearing to her out of a wreathed line of gloomily undulating clouds, which, with a dark-rayed sun in the midst, surmount the entire composition in two arches, out of which descend shafts of (I suppose) beneficent rain; leaving, however, room in the corner opposite to Ishmael's angel for Isaac's who stays Abraham in the sacrifice; the ram in the thicket, the squirrel in the plum-tree above him, and the grapes, pears, apples, roses, and daisies of the foreground being all wrought with involution of such ingenious needlework as may well rank, in the patience, the natural skill, and the innocent pleasure of it, with the truest works of Florentine engraving. Nay, the actual tradition of many of the forms of ancient art is in many places evident—as, for instance, in the spiral summits of the flames of the wood on the altar, which are like a group of first-springing fern. On the wall opposite is a smaller composition, representing Justice with her balance and sword, standing between the sun and moon with a background of pinks, borage, and corn-cockle; a third is only a cluster of tulips and iris, with two Byzantine peacocks; but the spirits of Penelope and Ariadne reign vivid in all the work, and the richness of pleasurable fancy is as great still in these silken labors as in the marble arches and golden roof of the Cathedral of Monreale."

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH SHAKERS.

A Southampton correspondent who made a special journey to the Shaker colony to investigate their alleged starving condition, sends the following account of his visit to the London *Daily Telegraph*: "I entered the camp," he says, "by a gateway, near which stands one long shanty with board sides and canvas roof, while on the other side are some smaller ones in a line, the whole forming a miniature street. Passing three fresh-looking girls in Bloomer costume sauntering arm in arm, I addressed a staid-looking woman, and inquired for Mrs. Girling. She took me at once to the long building, and glaring down the rather dusky apartement containing a number of persons I perceived a remarkable figure approaching us. Mother Girling is tall, wonderfully thin and active, wears ringlets, and possesses bright searching eyes. She would make a good model for an artist's "Deborah." Whether she attains to real mesmeric power or not, she certainly has more personal influence over her community than Brigham Young ever had over his. The way in which members of the colony cleared out of the tent Mrs. Girling selected for our tête-à-tête was quite Oriental. I told her I was glad to find by the appearance of her people, and especially of the children, that the starvation reports must have been exaggerated. She replied that they had for months gone through much severe suffering though she hoped it was over now, and had once been without food for forty-eight hours together. She believed those who had brought the trouble on them would, sooner or later, see the wrong they had done. Pointing to a fine field of wheat over the next hedge nearly ready for reaping, she said it was their own planting, all taken from them for others to enjoy. I recommended her to consider the advisability of emigrating to New-Zealand, but she replied, 'Sir, I thank you sincerely, but God has placed me here, and nothing shall induce me to leave this place. My destiny is here, and if even an angel from heaven told me to go, I would not.' In the road outside, two young women were sitting under the hedge, reading a Testament. I mentioned to them the object of my visit, and learned from them some of their previous hardships; but they laughed at these, and when I suggested to them that they should take care of Mother Girling, 'Oh! no harm or sickness will ever come to her,' was the answer. Indeed, I am told the Shakers believe she will never die." Our correspondent adds: "The community includes a number of young persons undeveloped, physically or mentally. Another Winter of privations would probably injure many of these for life. Cannot something be done?"

REDUCTION OF RAILROAD WAGES.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "The Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad held an important business meeting in this city yesterday. President Chapin reported that recent conferences with the leading railroad managers of the country indicated that, while the late ruinous competitions were about to cease, prices for freight and passengers would continue low, and that the strictest economy in management would be necessary in order to meet expenses and pay interest and dividends. The dull times and the carrying of much through freight at less than the actual cost had combined to so reduce receipts yet keep up expenses upon the Boston and Albany that radical measures of economy were required. The Directors therefore voted to reduce the salaries and wages of all officers and employes of the corporation, high and low, to the amount of ten per cent., from and after Sept. 1. Exceptions may be made in special cases, where the reduction would operate with peculiar severity, but the rule will be generally maintained inflexibly. This is a hard measure, for the Massachusetts railroads do not pay high prices for labor of any kind, but it seems an inevitable step in the path of economical reform now placed sharply before all classes of the American people."

THE JESUIT "RING."

THE FEAST OF IGNATIUS LOYOLA IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Aug. 14:

The reformed rake, we are told, makes the best husband. He certainly makes a most dutiful son of holy mother Church. Of this the Lady of the Seven Hills seems to be fully cognizant, and surely nothing short of gratitude for filial services explains the pomp, the circumstance, and the "piety" with which she annually celebrates the feast of that Lothario turned missionary, Ignatius Loyola. At the end of July and the beginning of August, the two churches in Rome erected to his name and worship—the Gesù and the Sant' Ignazio—assume as much solemnity as is compatible with meretricious decoration, and are filled to overflowing with the two classes—the distinction is as old as Pythagoras—into which all crowds on festive occasions may be divided, the class which comes to participate, and the class which comes to look on. At the feasts of the Roman Catholic Church I belong to the latter; and in the Gesù I was witness of as imposing a celebration as the memory of its oldest frequenter could recall. Over the high altar twinkled myriads of tapers lighting up the storied tribune, cupola, and vaulted nave; while in the great chapel to the right, Maratta's picture displayed the martyr-death of Xavier, the Apostle of Cathay; and in the opposite chapel to the left, amid a blaze of votive flambeaux, towered the silver statue of the "Hero and Eponymus" of Jesuitry, Saint Ignatius Loyola. Surmounting his framework of pillars tricked out with lapis-lazuli and gold, stands the famous marble group of the Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and between them the globe is represented by a monolith of lapis-lazuli, the largest and most precious block of that mineral in the world. Allegorical figures in sculpture are ranged at his feet on either side, and underneath all is his sarcophagus, where his corpse reposes in a coffin of gilded bronze incrusted with crystals and agate. Gazing on this dazzling exhibition, with the magnificent music of the choir bringing "all heaven before our eyes," you forget for a little its falsetto taste and baroco art, nor care to remember that the silver colossus before you is but a "bogus" colossus after all—the head and drapery being indeed of silver, but all the rest of gilded copper, for the original statue by Legros, measuring nine feet of silver, was nearly a century ago consigned to the melting-pot by Pius to defray, it is said, the cost of the Treaty of Tolentino.

As with the statue so with its subject. For the man of letters, Loyola lives in the brilliant Alcaic ode of Father Prout and the mercilessly-humorous sketch of him by Carlyle; and of the two pictures one is apt, particularly in the Gesù, to recall that which describes the Spanish officer hanging up his sword in Our Lady's shrine at Montserrat, and in answer to the call of a grander trumpet and a sublime watchword, devoting himself to the service of the Church till, in his rapt vision, he has gone forth on his Christianizing errand, sending missionaries to the uttermost parts of the earth to cast down idols and make the astonished rivers flow through lands no longer heathen, thus avenging in the New World the triumph of Luther in the Old—

Loyola Lutheri triumphos
Orbe novo reparavit ultor!

But the rushing quatrains of the poet—not surpassed in their way by the "Qualem ministrum" of Horace—pass through the mind only to be replaced by the ignoble reality as limned by Carlyle, of the maimed and penitent profligate meditating in an exceedingly painful position a new and still more mischievous mode of life. Nor is your sense of the truthfulness of this picture lessened when, from the silver statue before you, with its small sensual head and its cruel fanatical features, you turn to the preacher in the pulpit and hear him, in set and admirably-emphasized phrases, telling you that God spoke to men through the mouth of his son Ignatius, in whose works Jesus lives again—that, in fact, Jesus has been transformed into him who gave His name to the society. To this and a great deal more to the same effect you are treated by the accomplished rhetorician *ad hoc*, til your wonder that the youths of the German College, with their genial and intelligent faces are taking it all in, gives way to compassion at seeing ladies, young and old, leaving the church, each with her modicum of the water blessed by Saint Ignatius to fortify them against all the evils of body and soul!

Ridiculous and even contemptible the celebration of the Feast of St. Ignatius may be, but the mighty organization to whose humbler routine it belongs is neither ridiculous nor contemptible—never less so, indeed, than at the present moment. As the Jesuits saved the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation, so they are keeping it active, and even aggressive, amid adverse influences far graver than Luther's. Their aim is unaltered; their tactics, with some modifications necessitated by the times, are the same. The supremacy of the Church over all interests human and divine—this they seek to establish by mastering and skillfully trading on the weaknesses whether of States or individuals. For the time they have transferred their basis of operations to France, finding there the instruments most ready to their hands. Essentially internationalist in their programme, they affect the most patriotic sentiments for that country, as most effectively through her they would aim their blows at Germany and Italy. To bring down the great Protestant power of Central Europe, and restore his temporal crown to the Pope, is the result to which they strive to lead up by means most elaborately devised. They have subjected the masses to the Priests, the Priests to their Bishops, the Bishops to the Holy See, by ties far more binding than any hitherto in force. At first sight nothing can be more harmless than their two associations in honor of Saint Joseph and of the Sacred Heart; but those two conceal an infinitude of others directly under Jesuit jurisdiction, and all bigoly subservient to the consummation of their design. Thus they have tightened their hold on the people; their next step is by preparing the ground for the greatest possible number of dioceses, and putting them under the immediate control of the Vatican to have the universal episcopate at their command. These conditions once fulfilled, and with a Pope armed with the dogma of Infallibility, their dominion over the Church is assured, and their warfare against the non-Catholic world can be waged with tenfold its former effect. Meanwhile the lower orders in France keep supplying them ungrudgingly with the funds that are expended—on what? On subsidizing the Carlists, on maintaining a Jesuit press, on building churches to the Sacred Heart, on getting up pilgrimages, on establishing clerical journals in Germany, on reinforcing the propaganda through its numerous ramifications; and all the time the poor milch cows are deluded into the belief that they are hastening the events which will give France her revenge, and mete out unto Germany the measures meted out to their native land.

In its present stage the programme of the Jesuits is as much political as ecclesiastical. In Italy they have, while preaching and even affecting abstention from secular affairs, succeeded in getting their representatives returned at the recent administrative elections in a majority of the larger towns. Unless, indeed, the Italian Government takes measures in time, it may find the provincial pressure put upon it to be such that it will be forced to submit to Jesuit demands, particularly in the department of education, where that order has so recently triumphed in France. These and similar evidences of the progress of Jesuit influence, if they do not justify in Italy the summary measures adopted by Prince Bismarck in Germany, certainly call for a more vigorous policy than that of "indifference," to which, in an unguarded hour, Signor Minghetti avowed himself committed.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN VERMONT.

The Boston *Herald* says: "It was found a few days since that the real cattle disease had broken out at Brattleboro, Vt., on the farm of Mr. William Richardson, and Dr. Noah Cressy, the veterinary professor at Amherst College, was sent for to examine the case. Dr. Cressy found that the affected herd—twenty in number, of which sixteen were affected—were native New York State cattle, and had been brought from Albany, having left that city on the 13th. He found them full of ticks, a sure sign that they had been in contact with Texas cattle—probably in the Albany yards. Five of them had died, and Dr. Cressy opened three of them. He found the case to be the genuine cattle disease—spleen enlarged from the normal weight and size of one and a half pounds to seven, and even nine pounds. He found eleven more sick, and is opening others of the dead cattle. He has telegraphed to all the agricultural boards in New-England, warning them of the existence of the disease in Brattleboro."

A RECEPTION TO MOODY.

The Springfield *Republican* makes this announcement:

"The Franklin County Congregational ministers are moving to organize a kind of picnic reception to Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, who is now resting at his old Northfield home, to be held at Lake Pleasant immediately upon the dissolution of the Spiritualist camp-meeting. It is likely that other denominations will unite in the affair. Mr. Moody has signified his willingness to receive, informally, the State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who will soon visit him at Northfield. It is all but assured that Mr. Moody's first labors will be given to this city, though this will not be definitely decided until the return of the ministers from their vacations."

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC IN ALASKA.

The Alaska *Herald* says that the epidemic of measles which recently caused such mortality in the Fiji Islands has now broken out in that far northern region, and is spreading with fearful rapidity. Few children die with the disease, the fatality being mainly confined to adults. Sitka has thus far been free from it, but at Kodiak, Woody Island, Afognak, Allovia, and Eagle Harbor its ravages have been terrible. At the latter place there are not enough well people to bury the dead. The disease is of that stamp known as black measles.

THE WORKING MAN.

THE LABORING CLASSES IN FRANCE.

THE BLESSINGS OF MACHINERY—ALCOHOLISM—WORKINGMEN'S DWELLINGS—HOME WORK AGAINST LARGE WORK-HOUSES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal under date Aug. 15 as follows: A very interesting report has just been published by the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the material and economical condition of the laboring classes. It states that artisans are no longer sensibly affected in point of health and longevity by the labor they pursue. Machinery has husbanded human strength, and whereas at the beginning of the century employers possessed limited capital and made use of buildings erected for other purposes, with insufficient light and air, the confined space causing frequent accidents, manufactures are now carried on by large capitalists or companies, the result being the reconstruction of buildings on a larger scale. The sanitary conditions of these, except with regard to a few unhealthy manufactures subject to administrative precautions, which cannot be too rigorous, leave little to be desired. On the other hand, the abuse of alcoholic liquors and other excesses, even with young people from fifteen to eighteen years of age, account for premature decay too often remarked in manufacturing districts, and the law on drunkenness ought to be stringently enforced. As to the housing of artisans, great improvements have been effected by the law of 1851. Wherever it has been applied the unhealthy cellars, so numerous in the north, are no longer inhabited. Whole quarters have been purified, and the frightful courts, where filth and vicious construction made cholera almost permanent, have disappeared. The legislation, tempering by the intervention of municipal authorities its otherwise too severe infringement on the rights of property, has effected the happiest transformation, but being dependent on the option of the Municipality, it is not everywhere carried out. The Government should use its influence on local authorities for the appointment of Commissions wherever such measures are requisite to recall to domestic life those who often take refuge in the public-house only to avoid an uninhabited dwelling. The results obtained by these Commissions at Paris, Mulhouse and Lille, may serve as models for imitation. Even before 1851 public and private organizations, impelled by humanity or speculation, had considered the erection of workmen's dwellings. The report says:

"The two systems confronted each other, *cités ouvrières*, and isolated or at least independent houses. After 1848 the Government, advocating the former system, encouraged the attempts made at Paris and several large towns, but which had generally little success. These common habitations were opposed to the French character, which loves independence. Immense buildings, a kind of barracks, occupied solely by workmen, had serious inconveniences in a moral and even political point of view, to avoid which strict supervision, supported with difficulty, had to be organized. The tenants had to be enticed by considerable advantages, involving too onerous sacrifices, even on the municipalities and private persons most devoted to the work."

The report suggests moreover that the agglomeration of the working class in a particular quarter would render the necessary inequality of social conditions too palpable, and that though the high rates of rents must keep them at a distance from streets inhabited by opulence, with whose elegance and comfort their habits would not harmonize, they would be benefited by contact with neighbors in a better position. They would thus see that disease, uneasiness, and grief are the lot of the species, and that the cheerfulness and contentment of the honest and industrious workman are often strangers to the richer home inhabited by idleness and evil passions. After referring to the isolated cottages, often with small gardens attached, to be met with in mining districts, and other cases where there is no confined space, the report mentions that many employers, not satisfied with providing for their workmen cheap and healthy dwellings, have sought to make them their own landlords, the sense of property being extremely beneficial. The result, however, has only been fortunate in exceptional cases. The most generous vendor must require certain guarantees, and payment by small installments being necessitated by the purchaser's moderate wages, the latter is afraid of being too dependent on a master to whom he owes money for his house. He may, moreover, redispose of it, thus thwarting the benevolent intentions of the master. Thus a mining company at Decize sold its workmen for 2,400 francs houses costing 3,000 francs, but twenty years afterward only eight remained in the workmen's hands, five being converted into public-houses and shops, and others sold at a profit to speculators. In a few cases, however, this problem has been solved, and powerful companies, with numerous shareholders have shown the most generosity on this head. In the north eighteen out of twenty-three mining companies expended 18,000,000 francs on 7,000 houses occupied by 31,500 persons, the rent being thirty per cent. lower than the average of the district. The Creusot Company lets its workman a house entirely fitted up for thirty-six francs, which scarcely covers the taxes, insurance, repairs, and street paving. The Anzin Company devoted twenty-five per cent. of its profits in 1868 to the material and moral improvement of its men, and other companies have similarly expended a sum equal to twenty-two per cent. of the total wages. The report commends the system of weavers working at home, family ties being thus preserved and the dangers of common workshops being avoided. The transformation of the large Lyons factories into small workshops scattered over the surrounding country has had the happiest results, this employment requiring much air and cleanliness, and each family having a well-built and healthy house. In the north, however, the rural dwellings are rude and small, and the humidity of the soil, more dangerous than the heat of forges and glass-works, encountered without peril by young children, impairs the general health. Passing on to the question of food, the report remarks that the higher wages have enabled the artisan class to obtain the meat necessary for them, but dispensed with by the peasantry; the increasing price threatens to place it out of their reach. It comments on the cost to the workmen of buying small quantities, and especially the credit he requires when ill or unemployed, or when he wants to make some exceptional purchase, and on his inadequate sense of numerous installments or future payments. Certain pawnshops, it remarks, which charged nothing are deserted as soon as they impose the least restraint in favor of those demanding a high interest. It notices the attempt of the Orleans Railway Company to combat those evils by supplying its 14,000 employes with food and clothes more than thirty per cent. cheaper than at shops. This system, however, is applicable only to large establishments, thus placing small concerns in a disadvantageous position. It threatens retail dealers with ruin and it excites the distrust of the workmen themselves, a numerous and influential section of whom regard employers as enemies whose intentions are to be suspected. The report notices the rise and extension of co-operation in England and Germany, and points out that in France the *coup d'état* gave it a mortal blow, it being, rightly or wrongly, regarded as politically dangerous. About 1864 it revived, the Government this time putting itself at its head, and even offering subventions to some societies; but, with few exceptions, and those due to exceptional circumstances, these attempts have failed, the reason being that French workmen are ignorant of the first elements of political economy, and cannot distinguish between the just and the unjust, the possible and the impossible. Ignorance of true principles, and the absence of the moral sentiment developed only by religion, plunge workmen into fatal theories favored by an excessive centralization, confiding to the State the care of their destinies, and placing at its head adroit intriguers, who promise the emancipation of the masses, and too often seek only the triumph of their personal ambition. Few workmen, moreover, have the aptitude for managing co-operative societies, which are generally forced to select a stranger to their profession. The want of discipline among the members is another cause of failure. Legal obstacles no longer exist, and sound moral and economical doctrines are the only things lacking. After commenting on savings banks and benefit societies—the latter rare in rural districts—the Report adverts to the Government annuities obtainable by workmen under the law of 1850, as the best provision for old age and infirmity, and to the accident insurance established in 1868. It commends the legislation on child labor and the extension of *crèches*, and suggests the spread of education and the exclusion of the political element as the best means of promoting industrial co-operation. It suggests that children in elementary schools should receive instruction as to the measures they should pursue in after life to ward off distress, the law being able only to remove obstacles and prevent abuses, while good moral habits alone must be looked to to do the rest.

A FRENCH OPINION OF O'CONNELL.

M. John Lemoinne, in a five-column article in the Paris *Débats* on Daniel O'Connell, says: "We have often judged the acts of O'Connell with severity, and to-day again we consider his memory great enough to permit us to say candidly what we think of him. Well, O'Connell, when he talked of Repeal, did not believe a word he said. He had too much wit and judgment to take his own declamations *au serieux*. He knew well enough that the source of the ills of Ireland was to be found rather in her internal discords than in foreign domination; he knew that his country was never more divided, more miserable, or more corrupted than when it possessed a separate legislation; he knew that it was not capable of bearing that independence, which would have been to it as a knife in the hands of an infant or a madman. The cry of Repeal, with which O'Connell filled the world, was to him only a means and not an object. However, it succeeded. O'Connell reminded England that there was an Ireland, that she had near her a people abandoned on her island like Moses in his cradle, and that it was her duty to attend to them, bring them up, and protect them. All his life he pleaded for Ireland. He was her advocate in the highest acceptation of the rôle, which he raised to epic proportions. Every year he came and repeated before the tribunal of public opinion the plaint of his immense *clientèle* of widows and orphans, and threw in the midst of the English Parliament his celebrated cry, 'Justice for Ireland!' His fees were the collections made at the church doors, and to which the poor often brought their last mite. In our eyes this was not a stain on his life. A King, it was just he should have a civil list. He had great wants, but he cannot be accused of either avarice or cupidity, or even order, which, under such conditions, would have been almost a vice. He lived royally; it was necessary to his temperament, and still more necessary to the maintenance of his power. The Irish must have show; a simple hero would not have suited them. O'Connell knew this people of big children, these Neapolitans of the north, these lazaroni without sun—witty, lazy, beggared. He knew what he was doing when he paraded the streets in cars drawn by four white horses, when he instituted the green button of the Repeal, and crowned himself with his green cockade. You should have seen the poor innocent devils run and applaud, laugh and cry at this national hippodrome! How could they not have adored O'Connell? Did he not tell them that they were No. 1 of the human race, and that each of them would make a Saxon a mere mouthful? Did he not tell the women they were the pearls of beauty and the mirrors of chastity? It was by this profound identification with the nature of his fellow-citizens that he dominated them. Ireland has certainly produced greater orators than O'Connell; Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Sheil, were in many respects far superior; but none of them had like O'Connell those secret and sympathetic gifts which point out a man among the crowd to the popular instinct; none of them possessed the electric power of touching all hearts at the same time."

SOME RARE COINS.

SPECIMEN TREASURES FROM A CURIOUS COLLECTION.

From the Utica Observer.

Alfred Bentley lives at No. 22 Francis street, and has there a very large collection of coins, some of which are rare and curious. The copper coins number up to 2,200, and he has some 300 or 400 silver coins besides. Among the best specimens in his collection are the following:

A Jewish shekel of silver, which is the only coin issued by the Jews when they escaped from captivity, 155 years before Christ. On one side is a pot of manna, and on the other Aaron's rod as it budded. On each side are Hebrew inscriptions. This coin is valued at £43.

A small Moorish silver coin, bearing date 1283, and which is the oldest dated coin in existence. It bears a Moorish inscription.

A Persian silver coin, issued during the reign of Ardeshir or Artaxerxes, in the year 235 B. C. It bears a profile of the King on one side, and idols on the other.

An English four-penny piece, coined in London during the reign of King Henry VI., 1300. This coin is marked so as to be divided into four parts, of the value of a penny each.

A half-crown, shilling, and sixpence coined by King Charles I., each bearing the united coat of arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, on one side, and profiles of the monarch on the other. The half-crown of this denomination is the first pure silver coin issued, the others being of debased metal. Mr. Bentley has all the coins of this denomination with the exception of the crown.

A small coin of debased metal issued under King Charles III. of France.

A Hindoostan rupee, square and heavy, with a well-preserved inscription. The coin is very old, having been issued before the East India Company went to India. There is nothing like it in the British Museum. Also one of the first rupees issued by the East India Company in 1787.

An English penny coined by King Stephen.

A silver penny, made to be divided into four farthings, coined under Robert Bruce, of Scotland.

A sixpence, coined by King Edward III. of England.

A shilling, sixpence, and four-penny piece, coined in 1563, having a profile of Queen Elizabeth on one side, and on the reverse the inscription, "Queen of England, France, and Ireland."

A sixpence, bearing date 1605, coined by James I. of England, who succeeded Elizabeth. It bears a profile of the King, and the coat of arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Mr. H. Guedalla has furnished the *Jewish World* with some private letters giving particulars of the visit of Sir Moses Montefiore to Jerusalem. As has already been announced, Sir Moses arrived in Jerusalem on the 25th ult. On the Wednesday following his arrival the venerable Baronet visited the large synagogue in the Holy City belonging to the Ashkenasik congregation. This handsome house of worship was splendidly illuminated, and all the decorations, floral and otherwise, usually exhibited on the festivals adorned the synagogue on this occasion. The synagogue presented a very gorgeous spectacle, the enthusiasm of the vast congregation considerably enhancing the beauty of the scene. Sir Moses Montefiore was received at the doors of the synagogue, with every demonstration of honor by Rev. Haham Bashi, at whose house he was entertained immediately after the service was concluded. Sir Moses expressed himself highly delighted with the reception which had been given him. We regret to learn that the good philanthropist was so much fatigued from the visit that he was compelled to keep his bed the whole of the following day. On making his exit from the synagogue it was with great difficulty that Sir Moses was enabled to make his progress through the streets, upward of 20,000 people, it is said, being assembled, anxious to obtain a sight of the venerable Baronet. Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans rushed backward and forward in seeming frenzy, just for the purpose of feasting their eyes on the countenance of the white-headed champion of Judaism, who in his ninety-first year left home and comfort to succor the distressed; in fact, so great was the excitement and so numerous the difficulties which impeded the progress of Sir Moses Montefiore through the streets, that the authorities were compelled to order out the military to disperse the enthusiastic crowds which besieged the aged hero. After much trouble, Sir Moses was permitted to pursue his way. In a letter sent by Sir Moses to Mr. H. Guedalla, dated Jerusalem, July 29, he states that the number of buildings (dwelling-houses, we believe) has greatly increased, and seeing how densely crowded is the Holy City at the present moment, Sir Moses thinks that it would be very desirable to erect suitable dwellings outside the city. He states, moreover, that all he has seen in Jerusalem since his arrival confirms his opinions of the merits of its Jewish inhabitants, and all that has come under his view strengthens him in his belief that the Palestinian Israelites are eager and anxious to give their attention to any kind of remunerative employment.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 16 has the following: "The Court of Assizes at Viterbo has lately had to deal with a case of brigandage of more than ordinary celebrity. It involved the murder of a country gentleman, the father of Signor Faina, a well-known Deputy, who was captured by the band lately tried, when driving near Orvieto, in the Spring of 1874, and carried off to the mountains. Signor Faina received a letter soon afterward informing him that his father's ransom was fixed at £4,000, and that the money must be delivered at a certain spot by a fixed date. It was sent, but by mistake to the wrong place; and the brigands, having observed a party of gendarmes moving in the vicinity, thought a trap was being laid for them, and ordered the youngest of the band at once to blow out the brains of their prisoner, who was a man of seventy years of age, and could not be forced off in the hurried retreat they designed. They gave out publicly that the murder was designed as a special example of their justice; and this boast, following such an act, caused so effective a pursuit to be undertaken by the authorities that the gang was at last, after many escapes, fairly hunted down. The actual murderer has got off with imprisonment for life, on the ground of his extreme youth and his having acted under compulsion. But the leader, who was formerly in the Papal gendarmerie, was condemned to be executed. On hearing his sentence he sprang over the dock, (as the reports state,) precipitating himself like a tiger on the accomplice who had turned approver. But the Police mastered and manacled him, and it is now devoutly hoped that he in his turn will be made an example of the prompt justice he professed to execute on his unfortunate captive."

WAS IT SNAKE OR WHISKY?

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* puts this story on record: There has been an article of late going the rounds of the papers in regard to a man who died from the bite of a rattlesnake on Orr's ranch, near Reno. We yesterday obtained from Mr. Orr the particulars in regard to it. The man's name was Henry Hagan. He was sleeping in an outbuilding on Dan. O'Connor's ranch, and some time after retiring he sat up in his bunk and felt around for more hay to put under his head. He wakened his comrades by his outcries, saying he had run his hand against something that gave him great pain. A light was struck, when a large rattlesnake was found in the box where Hagan had put his hand for hay. The snake was immediately killed by Mr. O'Connor. It was a monster, having eighteen rattles. Hagan, before the light was struck, said he thought he had run his hand against a saw. Those around the wounded man immediately sent for the old (and by many considered ridiculous) remedy, whisky, of which they gave him four bottles, all of which he drank. He was then taken by Mr. Orr to the County Hospital. The attendant physician felt his pulse, said it was regular, and the patient was all right. He soon after murmured the name of his wife and lapsed into a comatose state, which continued till he died that evening. There was no swelling in the hand or arm. The irresistible conclusion would seem to be that the four bottles of Reno whisky had more to do with his death than the snake.

THE SALEM SILVER MINE.

The Boston *Globe* gives this additional information of the new discovery at Salem: "That there had been a discovery of silver ore in Salem was town talk on Saturday. It is a hard thing for many people to believe, but the fact that Mr. Magee is steadily at work convinces them. The shaft that he has opened is eight by four feet, but will be increased in size if further working gives sufficient encouragement. Now that the discovery has leaked out, the spot has been visited by many people, but only a few were privileged to look inside the shanty on the treasures supposed to be contained in the first blast, the product of which is placed in a glass case to convince the incredulous. It may turn out that there is no ore of value in the ledge, but a few days' work will decide it. Mr. Magee has had experience in Mexico and South America, and is the same man who found the ore in Lynnfield."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union...	83¼	200 St. Paul........	37½
200 do.........c.	83⅜	100 do........	37⅜
800 do........	83½	400 do........	37½
900 do........	83¼	200 Lake Shore......	60¾
600 do........	83⅜	500 do........	60⅝
1700 do........	83¼	1600 do......s3.	60½
200 do.......s3.	83¼	1000 do........	60⅝
2600 do........	83⅛	400 do........	60⅝
800 do........	83¼	500 do......b3.	60⅝
100 do........c.	83¼	100 Rock Island......	107¾
300 At. & Pac. Tel...	21	100 do........	108
100 do........	21⅛	300 North-west. Pf....	55½
100 do........	21	800 do........	55⅝
800 Pacific Mail......	38⅛	100 do......b3.	55½
300 do........	38	100 do......s3.	55⅜
100 do.......c.	38	700 St. Paul Pref..b3.	63½
100 do......s15.	37⅞	100 do........	63½
300 do........	38	300 Ohio & Miss....c.	19
900 do........	37⅞	100 do........	19
100 do........c.	37⅞	100 North-western.s3.	41¼
600 do........	37⅞	300 do........	41¼
900 do........	38	100 Erie Railway.b3.	16
100 do........c.	38	500 do........	16
200 Union Pacific.....	72¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......12.120⅝	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.120¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.116½	4,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120⅛
15,000 do........116⅝	10,000 do.......b. c.120⅜
	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.........12.119¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C.	83¼	100 Union Pac...s15.	74
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	97½	100 do.......	74¼
700 West. Union...s3.	83⅝	100 do.......	74½
1100 do........	83⅝	500 North-western....	41⅝
100 United States Ex.	44¼	300 North-west. Pf...	55¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	74½	100 St. Paul.......	37¾
155 do........	71	100 do.......	37⅞
200 Pacific Mail......	37⅞	200 do.......	37⅞
1500 do........	38	100 do......s3.	37¾
200 Erie Railway.s60.	15⅝	100 St. Paul Pref.....	63¾
300 do........	16	100 do.......	63⅞
100 Lake Shore...b3.	61	600 do.......	64
700 do........	61	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf..	31
200 do.......s3.	61	100 Pacific of Mo.b3.	47½
200 do.......b3.	61	100 do........	47½
200 Del., L. & W.....	1.07⅞		

MONDAY, Aug. 30—A. M.

The most important event of the week in financial circles was the failure of the Bank of California, the first intelligence of which naturally created intense excitement and apprehension at this point, and caused timid persons to believe that a series of similar disasters would follow in its train. Those, however, who were aware that the bank had been for a considerable time in a tottering condition, mainly owing the unfortunate results of the many reckless speculations into which its managers had plunged, rightly regarded the suspension as an exceptional occurrence, and predicted that it would not produce any consequences of a permanently serious character. Happily this view proved to be the correct one, and while no failures have taken place in this or the other Eastern cities, the latest reports from San Francisco afford strong grounds for hoping that the worst is over, and that business will soon resume its wonted aspect. The failure of the Bank of California can in no sense be regarded as resulting from dullness in trade or business; on the contrary, the State never has been in a more prosperous condition, the returns of products of all kinds, with the single exception of wheat, in which there is a slight falling off, being the largest known for years. Indeed, the great activity in business, and the consequent pressing demand for money, doubtless, contributed not a little to precipitate the failure, which, however, in any event, was inevitable. It is to be hoped that the lessons so plainly inculcated by the failure of the great financial institution of the Pacific Coast will be heeded, and that the responsible managers of our banks will confine their enterprise to legitimate channels, and hesitate to embark in projects, however glittering in promise, the failure of which would entail ruin upon themselves and injury to the public.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, calls for no special comment, the changes being unusually slight in all the items. The decrease in specie and the increase in deposits resulted in a loss to the banks of $340,075 in surplus reserve. The banks now hold $20,892,125 above the 25 ₩ cent. required by law.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29, 1874.
Loans	$282,961,200	$282,336,900	$278,319,800
Specie	12,385,700	12,045,100	18,638,100
Legal tenders	70,390,700	70,508,700	67,282,600
Deposits	246,176,800	246,646,700	235,000,100
Circulation	18,234,500	18,021,000	25,803,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	
Specie	$12,385,700	$12,045,100	Dec..$340,600
Legal tenders	70,390,700	70,508,700	Inc... 118,000
Total reserve	$82,776,400	$82,553,800	Dec..$222,600
Reserve requir'd ag'nst deposits	61,544,200	61,661,675	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	21,232,200	20,892,125	Dec.. 340,075

There has been no change of importance to record in the money market, which ruled extremely easy, the general rates to borrowers on call having been from 1½ to 2 ₩ cent. Some exceptional transactions were made at 3@3½ ₩ cent., but in the absence of any marked demand either from mercantile or Stock Exchange borrowers, and with the limited movement of currency from this centre the advance was not maintained. A moderate business was transacted in commercial paper, which sold at 4 to 5½ ₩ cent. for the best names of short date.

The foreign advices reported an easy feeling in discounts at London at the recent low rates. The Bank of England lost £65,887 sterling during the week ending Thursday. Consols were lower late in the week, in consequence of the apprehended troubles between Great Britain and China, and possibly owing in some degree to the San Francisco failures. The sterling exchange market was weak in the main, especially toward the close, when prime bankers' bills on London sold at $4 85¾@$4 86 for 60 days, and $4 88½ for demand, the decline resulting from the unusually light demand for bills and the continued fears of a "squeeze" in cash gold. The gold speculation was firm, the price advancing from 113¼ to 114¼, the highest price having been touched on Friday, when the bank failures were announced. The high premium was maintained for only a very short time indeed, and the late sales were at 113⅞@114. The demand for gold from importers has been more brisk than usual, owing to the increased withdrawal of goods from bond. The rates on gold loans ranged from 1 per cent. per annum to 3-64 per diem, the final rate having been 1-64.

Government bonds were quiet but firm in tone, and prices advanced ¼ to 1⅝ ₩ cent., 10-40s having sold at 118⅛ and 119¾. The improvement in the other issues was less marked. There was an active inquiry for railroad mortgages, and in many instances a decided advance took place. New-York Central, Harlem, New-Jersey Central, and the Union Pacific issues were notably strong, the last having been actively traded in. Hannibal and St. Joseph (8s) convertible rose to 85¼ on large transactions, but subsequently declined to 82½, closing at a recovery of 1⅛. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were also active, and ranged from 87 to 88. In State bonds Tennessees were irregular, fluctuating rapidly between 50 and 53.

The railroad and miscellaneous share speculation was tame and quiet during the earlier part of the week, and in sympathy with the dullness of the market, prices exhibited a rather downward tendency, no decline of consequence, however, being recorded. The announcement in the morning newspapers of Friday of the suspension of the Bank of California, in San Francisco, and of the failure of Stirling, Ahrens & Co., at Baltimore, produced a feeling of alarm, of which the "bear" element in speculation eagerly availed themselves to depress values. The rush to sell which ensued resulted in a decline ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent. in a majority of the active stocks, and a still greater decline in a few—Panama dropping from 140 to 130. Western Union declined to 81½, Pacific Mail to 37, Lake Shore to 60, North-western common to 40½, and the preferred to 54⅞, St. Paul to 37 and the preferred to 62⅛, and Chicago and Rock Island to 107⅜. The feelings of apprehension and depression which caused this break were not, however, of long continuance, and, confidence reviving, the decline in most instances was recovered. Western Union rose to 84, Lake Shore to 61⅛, Rock Island to 108¼, St. Paul to 37¾, North-western common to 41¾, and the preferred to 56¼, and Pacific Mail to 38⅜. The general market at the close on Saturday was firm at some reaction from the highest prices of the day. The exception was Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, which dropped from 77 to 71, and which was weak at the close. Union Pacific on Saturday advanced to 75¼, in sympathy with favorable reports from Boston in regard to the affairs of the company. The demand for investment shares during the week was comparatively light, but prices were well maintained.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 28.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing: Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	104⅝	104⅜	104½	104⅞
Erie	16	16	16	16⅛
Lake Shore	61⅛	60½	60⅞	61
Wabash	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
North-western	41¾	41¼	41⅝	41¾
North-western pref.	56¼	55⅜	55⅞	56
Rock Island	108¼	107¾	108⅛	108¼
Milwaukee & St. P.	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37⅞
Mil. & St. P. pref.	64	63½	64	64¼
Del., Lack. & West.	121	120⅞	120½	121
Union Pacific	75¼	72¾	74⅞	74⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo.	23½	23½	23	23½
Ohio & Mississippi	19	18⅞	19	19¼
Missouri Pacific	47¾	47½	47⅝	48
Western Union	84	83⅛	83⅝	83¾
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	21
Pacific Mail	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	38
Quicksilver	14¾	14¾	14¾	15½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	77	71	71	72

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 29, 1874.
American Gold	114¼	113¼	109¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	117	116⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	115¼	115¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	120¼	120	117⅝
New-York Central	105	104⅜	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	107⅜	100¾
Pacific Mail	40¼	37	47⅛
St. Paul Common	39	37	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	65⅝	62⅛	53½
Western Union	84⅞	81½	76⅛
Union Pacific	73½	72¼	27⅞
Lake Shore	62	60	73⅛
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6¼	33⅞
North-western Common	43⅛	40½	37¾
North-western Preferred	59⅛	54⅞	56¾
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅝	120⅞	109
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	110¾	105¾
Panama	142	130	112
Erie	16⅛	15½	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	18½	23⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4½	11¾
Harlem	134½	134½	124¾

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3..	$3,184,094	Aug. 7..........	$4,786,292
July 10..........	4,341,801	Aug. 14..........	8,843,937
July 17..........	6,641,929	Aug. 21..........	7,600,230
July 24..........	7,001,511	Aug. 28..........	7,572,013
July 31..........	5,803,769		
Total			$55,775,576
Total same period in 1874			64,225,599
Decrease in 1875			$8,450,023

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6..........	$6,190,158	Aug. 3..........	$4,325,682
July 13..........	5,013,248	Aug. 10..........	5,214,657
July 20..........	6,203,632	Aug. 17..........	4,740,000
July 27..........	5,793,286	Aug. 24..........	4,499,335
Total			$41,980,028
Total same period of 1874			47,290,748
Decrease in 1875			$5,310,720
Gold, Aug. 28, 1875			114
Gold, Aug. 29, 1874			109¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3..	$2,785,851	Aug 7..........	$1,123,918
July 10..........	2,959,605	Aug. 14..........	1,572,520
July 17..........	1,962,221	Aug. 21..........	622,078
July 24..........	815,879	Aug. 28..........	444,853
July 31..........	230,595		
Total			$12,523,420
Total same period of 1874			10,936,424
Increase in 1875			$1,586,996

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,000
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
July 31	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7	2,803,100	2,261,600
Aug. 14	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21	2,362,333	176,486
Aug. 29	3,035,600	2,020,000
Total	$20,356,392	$12,158,734
Total same date 1874	21,589,006	19,849,383

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	24	Lead, pigs	609
Beans, bbls	10	Leather, sides	8,645
Copper, bbls	204	Resin, bbls	856
Copper, bars	90	Spirits Turp., bbls	470
Flour, bbls	10,856	Tar, bbls	30
Meal, bbls	1,300	Sugar, bbls	443
Wheat, bushels	47,327	Pork, pks	60
Corn, bushels	71,500	Cut-meats, pks	601
Oats, bushels	11,250	Lard, tcs	150
Malt, bushels	2,600	Butter, pks	1,843
Peas, bushels	800	Cheese, pks	9,072
Grease, pks	16	Starch, pks	1,700
Hemp, bales	88	Tallow, pks	64
Hops, bales	60	Tobacco, hhds	131
Hides, No.	313	Tobacco, pks	302
Hides, bales	818	Wool, bales	144
E. Oil, bbls	52	Whisky, bbls	406
Lard-oil, bbls	44		

ASHES—Have been inactive since our last, with Pots quoted at $5@$6 from receivers and jobbers, and Pearls nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fairly active movement has been reported in seasonable goods, prices of which have been quoted steady. Buyers from distant points have been more numerous in the local market. The auction business has shown more animation, but at irregular figures. Finishing stock in fair demand at former rates.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand with a rather steadier market noted for the leading kinds, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50@$2 75; Jersey, $4@$5; Haverstraw, $5 25@$6 25; Up-river, $5@$6; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₩ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₩ 1,000 on these figures.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in fair request within the range of from 32c.@34½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at former rates, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—The demand has been good, mostly for Anthracite, at generally firm prices. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Very dull; quotations nominally as in our last. Sales reported of 2,150 bags Rio, by the Dante, on private terms, and 2,000 bags Rio, by the Campanero, at Baltimore, (a resale,) at 20¼c., gold, ₩ lb., for shipments to the West.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been inactive since our last, with Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been very dull throughout, within the previous nominal range.

COTTON—Has been less sought after and quoted less firm for early delivery, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 789 bales, (of which 338 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....The movements for forward delivery have been moderate, on a comparatively steady basis as to values. Offerings rather less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,500 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 6,900 bales were to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; September, 13 31-32c.@14c.; October, 13 21-32c.; November, 13 19-32c.; December, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c., January, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; February, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; March, 14 3-32c.@14 5-32c.; April, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; May, 14½c.@14 9-16c.; June, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; July, 14 13-16c.@14⅞c. ₩ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were —— bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 736 bales, against 673 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 3,293 bales, including 2,605 bales to Liverpool, 198 bales to Havre, and 490 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,657,931 bales, (including 1,817,948 bales to Great Britain and 839,983 bales to the Continent,) against 2,799,077 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling Fair	15⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Fair	16⅜	16⅝	16¾	16¾

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Business has been on the increase in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes at generally steady rates. A light demand prevails for most kinds of Dyewood within the previous range.

FERTILIZERS—Have been generally inactive on the former basis as to values.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in limited request and quoted nominally steady at from $2 12½@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FRUIT—Foreign dried has been in moderate request, prices showing no change. Sales have been made of 1,000 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 12½@$2 20; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 40@$3 65, 200 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10c.@10¼c.; 700 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms; 150 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6⅛c.; 20 cases Leghorn Citron, on private terms, and 450 cases Sardines at 13¾c.@14c. for quarter-bxs., and 23½c. for half-bxs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted rather steadier in price, with holders of really desirable brands showing less urgency in their offerings. The demand has been fair for shipping Extras, in lines, at the ruling figures, and moderate for most other descriptions within our range....The sales since our last have been 13,700 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at from $5 10@$5 30 for fair to good, and $5 40 for choice; inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 85@$6; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; City Mills Extra, $5 90@$7 25, chiefly at $6 65@$7 15 for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6, mainly at $5 90@$6; good to fancy do., $6@$6 60, mostly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,650 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western and City Mills, at quoted rates....Southern Flour quiet, but quoted steady; 750 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 250 bbls....Corn-meal dull at former rates; sales, 500 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active again to-day, and strictly prime to choice has been quoted a shade stronger in price on comparatively moderate offerings. The main inquiry has been from export buyers. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after on the previous basis as to values, the demand having been mostly for Red and Amber Western, for export. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 239,000 bushels at $1 50 for strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 49 for prime No. 1 Sheboygan do., car lots; $1 46 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, in store, (32,000 bushels,) for shipment; $1 36 for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, with $1 38 bid, and up to $1 40 asked for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 32@$1 34 for fair to very good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with $1 34 bid, and up to $1 36 asked for prime; $1 29@$1 32 for soft do., mostly at $1 30@$1 30½, afloat, and $1 30 in store; $1 47 for Amber Western, in store, and $1 45 for Red Western, afloat. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels prime old No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, September option, at $1 49, and 45,000 bushels prime old No. 2 Chicago do., last half of September, at $1 34 ₩ bushel....Corn has been pressed for sale, and has been quoted 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel lower, on a moderately active movement, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 119,000 bushels at 80c.@80½c. for good to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat, with strictly choice High Mixed do. held at 82½c.@83c., afloat; 77c.@79c. for ordinary to strictly prime steamer do. do., afloat, mainly at 78c.@78½c. for average; 74c.@76½c. for heated do.; 82c. for new Yellow Western. And, for forward delivery, a sale has been reported of 8,000 bushels prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, last half of September option, at 82c. ₩ bushel, which was an extreme price at the close....Rye and Malt nominally as last quoted....Of Barley, 10,000 bushels six-rowed State, last half of September delivery, at $1 15 ₩ bushel. Market generally dull and quoted heavy....Oats have been offered freely and quoted lower; fully 1c.@2c. a bushel off in the instance of old, and 2c.@4c. in that of new, closing weak. The demand has been moderately active at the reduced figures for good to prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels at 60c. for prime old mixed Chicago, delivered, with 58c. bid for do. in store; 62½c. for extra choice old Mixed State, afloat; 60c.@64c. for old White Western; 50c.@53c. for new White do.; 45c.@53c. for new Black and Mixed do., car lots, and 50c.@58c. for new Mixed and poor new White State. And for forward delivery, 40,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, October option, at 49c ₩ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in moderate request at rather easier prices. Market otherwise inactive. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 13⅝c.@14c. Sales, 900 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c., and 500 half-rolls at 13⅝c.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been in very moderate demand at former rates. In Jute Butts trade has been light at the reduced prices; sales, 1,500 bales, part at 2⅞c., currency. Market otherwise inactive.

HIDES—Have been in rather more active demand, and prices have been quoted strong. The week's receipts have been 35,513 Hides and 140 bales do.; sales, 47,960 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 4,735 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22½ lb., at 22c., gold, four months, usual selections; 7,495 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 23 lb., part at 22½c., gold, four months to 3 per cent. discount for cash, usual selections; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 19 to 21 lb., at 21½c., gold, four months, usual selections; 2,445 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 19½ lb., at 24c., currency, four months, usual selections; 2,475 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lb., at 18c., gold, four months, as they run; 7,220 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 21½ to 22½ lb., at 21½c.@21¾c., gold, thirty days, usual selections; 335 Dry Orinoco, 21 lb.; 2,450 Dry Bogota, 20 to 21 lb., on private terms; 1,185 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 lb., at 18c.@20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,710 Dry Mexican, 18 to 26 lb.; 8,130 Dry Texas and Western, 21 to 23 lb.; 1,200 Dry California Kips, 10 lb.; 3,330 Wet-salted Texas, 45 to 68 lb., on private terms, and 1,250 City Slaughter, 68 lb., at 10c., currency. And to-day, 1,400 Payta, 557 Ecuador, and 180 Mexican on private terms, and 7,220 California, 22 to 22½ lb., part to arrive, at 21½c.@21¾c., gold, 30 days' credit. Stock in first hands this morning, 267,900 Hides and 2,542 bales do., against 187,500 Hides and 1,441 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 81c.@83c., gold, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request for consumption, and in some demand for shipment, without further important alterations in values. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, crop of 1874, 15c.@22c.; Eastern do., 12c.@18c.; Western, do., 12c.@18c.; crop of 1873, 8c.@12c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@9c.; California, 15c.@22c....The week's receipts of domestic have been 137 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 44,086 bales, as against 24,550 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 133 bales, and since Sept. 1, 15,995 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that: "The new crop progresses finely, although in some sections there is some talk of mold and lice. But on the whole the crop is steadily advancing and holding its own. Receipts of '75s are limited, and sell from 25c.@30c. Picking will be general on Sept. 1."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been fairly active at $1 50@$1 60, mainly at $1 50 for Eastern, afloat, ₩ 1,000, with sales reported of 1,500,000....Lime has been moderately sought after, finishing stock attracting most attention, and prices ruling steady. We quote common Rockland at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50; State, 75c.@$1 25 ₩ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 95@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ₩ bbl....Lumber has been in quite moderate demand and quoted depressed and irregular in price, in instance of Eastern Spruce lower. Eastern Spruce quoted at $13 50@$16 for lots to order, and $11@$13 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $17@$25; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dress Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, $16@$25; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $50@$90, with extra wide stock quoted higher. Whitewood, $35@$55; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—More demand has been noted for Sole, the receipts of which have not been equal to the sales, and stocks have been diminished, particularly overweight and good damaged, which have been held with more confidence. Upper has been in fair request at steady rates. Harness Leather quiet. The week's receipts have been 40,747 sides and 2,009 bales; exports, 13,500 sides....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₩ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@38c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ₩ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Belnes, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been again quoted firmer and fairly active. Lake, for early delivery quoted at 23⅜c.@23½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 250,000 lb....Copper Products have been in fair jobbing demand, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₩ lb....Pig Iron, Scotch and American, has been generally inactive, since our last, without further important alteration as to values; sales, 100 tons Scotch, on private terms. The offerings of American Pig have been liberal. Wrought Scrap Iron has been in more demand and quoted higher at the close, with sales reported of 600 tons at $32@$32 50....Iron Rails have been in request at about previous prices; 1,600 tons old reported sold on private terms....We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29@$30, from yard; Glengarnock, $31 50@$32; Coltness, $32; Gartsherrie, $32; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $24@$25 50; Forge, $22@$23 50; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$52, at works; Old Rails, $25@$26 50; American Steel Rails, $73@$75, at works; Wrought Scrap quoted up to $35, asked, from yard, ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13¼c.@13½c., gold.... Lead has been in limited request on the previous basis, including foreign Pig, quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 85@$5 95, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c. and Pipe at 9½c....Spelter has been dull and weak at from $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 10@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been inactive at former figures, quoted nominally steady at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₩ lb.; English do., 16¾c.@17c., gold, ₩ lb. Sales 50 tons old Scrap Steel on private terms....Regulus Antimony has been quiet at 13c.@13½c., gold....Shot has been selling in lots at 9¾c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb....Tin has been in more demand, and Pig has been quoted firmer; White Plates ruled lower, with sales reported of 250 slabs Straits at 18¾c., gold; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $7 75; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 12½; 500 bxs. Coke at $6 62½@$6 75; 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne, also 7,500 bxs. Coke Plates and Terne, for prompt and forward delivery, on private terms....We quote: Straits at 18⅞c.@19c.; English, 19c.; Refined at 19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $7 62½@$8 12½; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$6 87½; Charcoal Terne, $6 87½@$7 25; Coke Terne, $6 12½@$6 37½. Zinc has been in light request at from 8⅝c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Quite dull in all lines; quotations nominally as in our last.

NAILS—Have been moderately sought after, generally on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry, at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@5 25 for Pale, $5 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass ₩ 280 lb. Sales 1,000 bbls. No. 1 and Pale to extra Pale at $2 50@$5 50 ₩ 280 lb....Tar has been depressed, lower, and irregular within the range of from $2 35@$2 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Washington on private terms.... City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather better demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c.@32c. ₩ gallon. Sales 50 bbls. at 32c. ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been offered with reserve and has been in demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $46@$46 50, currency, and City, in bags, at $41@$41 50, and in bbls., $43@$44, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 1,321 pks.; exports hence have been 4,897 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand, and again quoted rather stronger....Crude has been in request and quoted firm on the basis of 5⅜c.@5½c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 9c.@9½c. in shipping order....Refined has been in fair demand with early deliveries at 11⅜c.@11½c., with sales reported of 7,000 bbls. at 11 7-16c.@11½c....Refined, in cases, at 15½c.@17½c. ....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11 3-16c.@11¼c.; sales 5,000 bbls. on private terms....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c. Sales, 8,000 bbls. at 11¼c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly higher, influenced, in part, by the favorable Western advices, with a more confident demand noted, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 2,000 bbls. Western Mess at $20 70@$20 90, closing at $21; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50, and small lots of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 250 bbls. Western Mess, September option, $20 70, closing at $20 90@$21; and 6,500 bbls., October, at $20 50@$20 90, closing at $20 95@$21 05 ₩ bbl.... Dressed hogs have been in fair demand, with City at 10½c.@11c. for heavy to light....Cut Meats generally inactive at unchanged quotations....Of Bacon, 30 boxes City Long Clear sold on the basis of 12¾c.; market, steady, but dull; stock, light.... Lard has been quoted much higher, and at the close strong and buoyant, with a moderate call noted for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13⅝c.; 300 tcs. new do. at 13⅝c., closing at 13½c.@13⅝c. for prime to choice; 58 tcs. Western Kettle on private terms; small lots of City Steam and Kettle, at 13¾c.@13½c.; No. 1 City quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.; 800 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14c.; 500 tcs. do., from second hands, at 13⅝c.; and small lots of do., for the West Indies, at 13¾c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 3,500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 7-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 1,250 tcs. October, at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, since our last, with Crude at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold.

SKINS—Deer very quiet at nominally unchanged rates; receipts, 60 bales....Goat in moderate demand at steady prices; receipts, 212 bales; sales, 250 bales Payta, 150 bales Curacoa, 30 bales Mexican, and 15 bales Buenos Ayres, within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw steady, but quiet; 750 hhds. Refining Cuba sold at 8⅛c.@8¼c. ₩ lb....Refined unchanged.

STARCH—Has been selling moderately at steady rates; Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c., Potato at 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Has been rather sparingly sought after, with Sicily quoted at from $70 to $125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₩ ton.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, and less buoyant as to price; good to very choice quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; sales, 28,000 lb....Stearine has been in less request at 15½c. for prime Western, in tcs....City nominal.... Of Grease, 50 tcs. sold at 9c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted steady on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ₩ lb., but has been without notable activity.

WHISKY—Steady, but quiet, at $1 24; sales, 125 bbls.; stock in warehouse estimated at 4,000 bbls.... Alcohol, free, wanted at $2 34 ₩ gallon; and, in bond, dull and nominal; 57c. bid and 60c. asked.

FREIGHTS—A restricted movement has been noted in the way of berth freights, checked, in part, by the reduced supply of accommodation available for early use, and the somewhat firmer views of ship-owners. The main call has been for room for Grain, Provisions, and Resin. The chartering business has been moderate, at about former figures; tonnage for Petroleum, Lumber, and Grain most sought after; vessels for Naval Stores, Staves, and general cargo not in much request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lb.; and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.@7¾d. ₩ bushel, showing an advance; 140 pks. Leather at 35s.@40s.; 1,500 bbls. Sugar, part at 27s. 6d.; 700 boxes Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 2,500 boxes Cheese on private terms, quoted at 35s. bid, and 37s. 6d. asked; 75 hhds. Tobacco, and 6,000 Staves on private terms; also a British ship, 1,073 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And, by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 75,000 bushels grain, (recent shipments,) at 8½d.@9d. ₩ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.@45s.; 650 tons Provisions and 20 tons Hides at 37s. 6d.@40s. 250 pks. Leather at 55s. ₩ ton; and 150 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.@35s. And a British ship, 875 tons, with Deals, from St. George, N. B., reported at 85s.; and a schooner, 150 tons, with do., from Bangor, reported at 80s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ₩ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 450 pks. Provisions, part at 35s. ₩ ton, and 1,500 staves, on private terms; also an American ship, 1,157 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ....For Penarth Roads, a schooner with Deals, from Calais, reported at 80s....For Dublin a British brig, 290 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 2d. ₩ bbl., (chartered some days since, but not previously made public.).... For Cork and orders, three barks, with about 3,200, 3,000, and 3,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d.@6s., and two schooners, with Grain, from Boston, reported at 5s. 9d.@6s., with 5s. 6d.@6s. quoted as the nominal range in the local market; also, a schooner, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported without reliable particulars....For Antwerp, by steam, 700 pks. Lard and Bacon, within the range of 37s. 6d.@40s., and 150 sides Leather at about previous rates....For Bremen, by steam, 350 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₩ lb.; 6,600 bushels Rye at 8d. ₩ bushel; 1,750 bxs. Starch on private terms; 600 bbls. Sugar, reported at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 170 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds.; 500 pchs. Syrup at 30s.; and 275 bags Grass-seeds on private terms. Also a German bark, 523 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,550 tcs. Lard at 1.80 reich-marks; 200 bags Grass-seeds at 82s. 6d....For Rotterdam, by steam, 150 bags Grass-seeds at 70s. ₩ ton....For the Baltic, a German bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₩ bbl.; and an American bark, with Staves, from Baltimore, reported at $4,000, gold....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 696 tons, with about 4,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For Odessa, a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 30c. ₩ case, and 880 bbls. Resin at $1 ₩ 280 lb....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 504 tons, hence, with general cargo reported on private terms, and another, 408 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $22....For Rio Grande, an American brig, 237 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, a bark, about 3,800 bbls. capacity, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 ₩ bbl. and primage....For Sydney, N. S. W., an American bark, 645 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £1,675....For Montreal, a British bark, 391 tons, with Coal, from Port Johnson, reported at $2 ₩ ton....For St. John, N. F., a brig, about 2,600 bbls. capacity, and a schooner, about 2,400 bbls. do., hence, with Flour and Provisions on the basis of 35c.@40c. ₩ bbl....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $15....For Barbados, a schooner, with Staves, from Norfolk, at $10, gold; and another, 215 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 55c. ₩ bbl....For Hayti and back to Boston, three schooners, 160, 140, and 100 tons, with general cargo, at $1,650, $1,500, and $1,250....For St. Thomas, a schooner, 384 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Hayti, direct, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bangor, reported at $7, gold, and port charges....For Demerara, a brig, about 3,200 bbls. capacity, hence, and back with general cargo, reported at $2,650....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, an American schooner, 282 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,475 gold, and back at $1,400, currency....For Fredericktown, N. B., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $9 50....For Port-au-Prince and back to New-York, a schooner, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $2,200....For Para and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $3,250.... For Guadaloupe, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $10 50....For Yarmouth, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Union Island, at $8....For Kennebuck, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $7 75....For Providence, a schooner, with Salt, from Liverpool, reported at 10c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm, and 1½c.@2c. higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring nominally $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 17½, spot or seller August; $1 15@$1 15⅛, seller September; closing easier. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 64¾c., spot; 64½c.@65c., seller August; 64⅝c. bid seller September; 65½c. bid seller October; Rejected, 63¼c. Oats active, but lower; No. 2, 39¼c., cash; 35⅛c.@35⅜c., seller September; 35c., seller October; Rejected, 33c.@34¼c. Barley—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; seller September, $1 07¼; seller October, $1 05. Rye quiet, but firm; buyers at 83c.@84c., seller August; nominally 78c., seller September; offered at 80c., seller October. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced 25c.@30c.; sales at $20 15@$20 50; closed about $20 25, spot; $20 25@$20 30, seller September; $20 35@$20 37½, seller October. Lard active and higher; $13 12½, spot; $13 15, seller September; $13 20@$13 25, seller October. Bulk Meats easy; Shoulders 8c., spot; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¾c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 19½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 181,000 bushels Wheat, 285,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. No call of the board to-day.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats unsettled and lower; White Western Michigan, new, 45c.; No. 1, new, 42c. Barley—State, $2@$2 25 ₩ cental. Mess Pork—$22 25@$22 50, Lard—Tierce, 13½c.@14c. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushel; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 43; Extra White Michigan, $1 58; Corn steady at 80c. for Western Mixed. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted, $33 for unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₩ ton. Canal Freights unchanged. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 55,600 bushels; 53,000 feet of Lumber. Canal shipments, 447,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—Flour weak, dull, unsettled, little doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45, cash; $1 44, August; $1 44½@$1 45, September; No. 3 do., $1 30, cash. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 64c. bid, cash; 60c. bid, August; sales, 64c.@64½c., September; 61c., October; 50c.@50½, the year. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 36c.@36¼c., cash and September. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78c.@79c. Pork higher at $21 50. Bulk Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅛c. Lard nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 21. Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle steady and unchanged for good grades, quiet and weak for common; good to choice native, $5 25@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 25@$5; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 60; medium to fair, $3 40@$3 65; common, $2 40@$2 90. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 110 head; Cattle, 995 head.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull for Western, firm for Southern; Southern White, 89c.@91c.; Southern Yellow, 84c.; Western Mixed, 82c. bid, spot; sales, 82¾c., September; 83c.@83½c., last half September. Oats dull; new Southern, 50c.@55c.; new Southern White, 51c.@53c.; new Western Mixed, 47c.@50c. Rye quiet but firm at 91c.@96c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., loose; 9½c. and 12⅝c., packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard steady and firm; Refined, 14⅝c.@15c. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5¼c.@5½c.; Refined, 11c.@11¼c. Coffee quiet but strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 22½.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Petroleum is stronger; Refined, 11⅛c.; Crude, 8¾c., in bbls.; 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk. Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour dull, but generally steady; sales, 600 bbls., including Superfine at $5; Extras, $5@$5 75; Spring Wheat Family, $6 25@$7 25; Winter Wheat do., $6 50@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Rye Flour will not bring over $5 50. Wheat in steady request; sales Red at $1 47 for old; $1 36@$1 40 for new; Amber, $1 45@$1 50 for old and new; White, $1 60. Corn fairly active at 84c.@85c. for Yellow; 83c.@84c. for Western Mixed; 75c.@82c. for damaged. Oats unsettled; sales old White, 70c.@75c.; old Mixed, 68c.@70c.; new White, 54c.@60c. Provisions steady; sales Pork at $22. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky, $1 24. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 25c.@27c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@25c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 22c.@23c.; Western do. 21c.@22c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Receipts by railroad—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Shipments by railroad—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 115,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tide-water—Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. Canal freights lower; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c. to New-York, including tolls. Flour firm, quiet and unchanged; sales of 680 bbls. Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Minnesota, to arrive, at $1 42; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 30@$1 31; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 25. Corn dull, heavy and lower; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at 71½c.@72c. Oats neglected, retailing from wagons at 45c. for State. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds dull. Pork nominally $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21½.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 46@$1 47 for old; $1 40 for new; No. 1 White Michigan, new, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 23; extra, $1 47; Amber Michigan, new, $1 34; seller September, $1 37½@$1 38; seller October, $1 39; No. 2 Amber Michigan, new, $1 22; No. 1 Red Winter, new, $1 34; No. 2 do., seller August, $1 43½; seller September, $1 41; seller October, $1 41½; Rejected Red, new, $1 08½; do. Dayton and Michigan, $1 07; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 47 bid; No. 2 do., $1 40. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 71c.; seller September, 72c.; seller October, 73c.; Low Mixed, 70½c.; seller September, 71½c.; no grade, 67c.; damaged, 60c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 43¼c.; White, 44c.; Michigan, 43c. Freights dull. Receipts—46,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—31,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Flour—Demand continues limited; market dull; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; St. Louis, $7 25@$9 25; Southern Flour dull at $6@$9 25 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 25; St. Louis, $7 25@$9 25; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet but steady at 88c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow. The new crop of Oats is arriving more freely and prices are irregular; new and old are quoted at 55c.@68c. Rye, $1 15 ₩ bushel. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,653 bbls.; Corn, 5,600 bushels; Oats, 12,100 bushels; Shorts, 4,612 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—Old Red, $1 40@$1 50; new do., 80c.@$1 40. Corn, 73c.@75c. Oats, 25c.@50c. for new; 50c.@65c. for old. Barley quiet but steady; Spring, $1 20@$1 35. Rye, 80c.@88c. Pork steady with a fair demand at $20 50. Lard—Steam, 13c.@13⅛c.; Kettle, 13½c.@14c., Country and City. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rio Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon, Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rio Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Hogs quiet, firm, good grades scarce; Stockers, $6 50@$7; good Light, $7 80@$8. Whisky active and firm at $1 19.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28.—Flour inactive. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 23; seller August, $1 19½; seller September, $1 16½. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 65¼c. Oats active but lower; No. 2, seller September, 35½c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 04; No. 1 do., bonded, 82c. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $20 12½. Prime Lard, 13¼c.@13⅝c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 28.—Oats easier but not quotably lower; 900 sacks of inferior New Western sold at auction at 23½c.@37½c. as to quality; demand limited; sales, New St. Louis, 45c.@50c.; Texas 53c.@55c.; choice Old Western, 62c. Bran dull at $1. Pork easier at $22 50; Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime, 18½c.@20½c. Exchange, New York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 55; Gold, 113½.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Flour dull but unchanged; Wheat dull at $1 20@$1 35; Corn quiet but firm at 75c.@80c.; Oats quiet but firm at 45c.@70c.; Rye nominal; Hay dull but unchanged. Provisions steady; Pork nominally $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard, 14¾c. Whiskey, $1 19. Bagging quiet but firm at 14c.@14½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Wheat and Rye quiet and nominally steady. Oats active for new; sales of 7,000 bushels No. 2 White State, No. 1 Western, and No. 1 White State, from elevator and on board boat for New-York, at 54c.; old No. 1 White State would bring 67c. Corn, 84c. for Western Mixed; sales of 3,000 bushels Western Mixed on private terms, supposed at 84c.; 500 do. do. at 85c. Barley and Malt, quiet and steady.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Cattle—receipts, 900 head; no improvement in the demand, but prices steady and unchanged; about 2,000 head held over. Shipments—3,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,800 head; moderately active; sales, light weights, $7 75@$7 85; heavy, $7 40@$7 75; interior heavy, $6 75@$7 25; extra Philadelphia, nominally $8 25@$8 40. Shipments—6,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; demand light and prices unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; Low Mixed, 75c.; High Mixed, 76c.; Ears, on track, 72c.@73c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 State, new, 48c.; No. 2 do., 45c. Petroleum dull; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.; State Test, 10¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 28¾c. Rosin quiet at $1 25 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 55.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—All available lots of Medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections are taken by manufacturers as fast as offered at steady and firm prices, but fine Wools are still quite dull, and sales can only be made at low figures. Holders have submitted to a further concession the past week on all fine Wools, although no marked change has taken place. The sales of Ohio include 274,000 lb., mostly X and XX Fleeces at 44½c.@45c., with some choice lots at 46c.@47c., but 45c. is about all that can now be obtained for good average lots. Medium Ohio Fleeces range from 47½c. to 50c., but the latter price is obtained only for selections. The sales of Michigan and Wisconsin have been 150,000 lb. at 42c.@44c. for fine and X; 45c.@46c. for medium; 47½c.@50c. for medium selections. Combing and Delaine fleeces continue in demand, but available supplies of this description are sold close. Prices ranged from 25c. to 60c. for Combing and Delaine; 47c.@50c. for fine Delaine, and 40c.@46c. for unwashed, including Kentucky at 45c.@46c. Prices, in fact, remain the same as noticed for some weeks past, the active demand for Combing and Delaine having as yet had no influence on prices. There has been a moderate demand for California. Prices have ruled in favor of buyers. It is expected that several mills, large consumers of this description, will start up next month, and this may lead to increased activity. There is still a good assortment of Spring clip on hand, offering at comparatively low prices. Sales of the week, 397,000 lb. Spring at 19c.@37c., principally at 24c.@30c. Pulled Wool continues to move off slowly at steady prices. The principal sales have been good and choice Supers, ranging from 44c.@50c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 32 bales; exports, coastwise, 164 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 2,869 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 637 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 354 bales; stock, 4,768 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 536 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 29 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,359 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 27 bales; sales, 19 bales; stock, 648 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—The market for Printing Cloths has continued dull during the past week; the prices were steady at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, closing firm at these quotations. The sales of the week are 44,000 pcs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 9-16. United States bonds, new 5s, 105¼. Erie Railway shares, 14¾.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14¼.

4 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote rentes at 66f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, at 7⅛d.; do. do., September delivery, at 7⅛d.

7:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, August delivery, at 7 1-16d.; do. do. September delivery at 7 1-16d.; sales of shipments, new crop Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, at 7⅛d. Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Cheese, 53s. ₩ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Aug. 28—Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28—P. M.—Petroleum, 26f. for fine pale American.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Nos.	Nos.
85—Coe vs. N. J. Midland Railway Co.	105—Horan vs. Horan.
165—Morrison vs. Ramsey.	108—Matter of Elser.
183—Kahn vs. Weil.	109—Matter of Miller.
191—Landgrebe vs. Hopkins, (2 mos.)	110—Matter of Hoagland.
192—Richt vs. Rogge, (2 mos.)	111—Matter of Earle.
21—Grassmuck vs. Brown.	112—Matter of McClave.
23—Peters, &c., vs. Little.	113—Matter of Benedict.
28—Healy vs. Healy.	114—Matter of Menzies.
53—Murphy, &c., vs. Halstead.	115—Matter of Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
67—Scofield vs. Compton.	116—Matter of Heins.
70—Harbison vs. Van Volkenburgh.	117—Matter of Chapin.
86—Palmer vs. Morrison, &c.	118—Matter of O'Grady.
90—Dawson vs. Hall, &c.	124—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Drake, &c.
	185—Murphy vs. Haas.
	193—Peck vs. Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.

NANCY LUCE AND HER HENS.

The Boston *Globe* thus mentions one of the curious characters at Martha's Vineyard: "One of the remarkable characters to be met with at the Vineyard is an aged spinster, named Nancy Luce, who for many years has lived like a hermit, devoting herself to the care of a lot of hens. She is a very eccentric personage, and the following are some of the names which she has, at various times, bestowed upon her favorite feathered pets: Teedie Tainie, Phebea Peades, Leetoogie Tickling, Joatie Jofy, Zeney Dick, Teppetee Tappao, Poady Lily, Ottee Opheto, Tealsay Meedoolsay, Aterryryree Opacky, Teatolla Rosenie, Lavendy Lydandy, Gallinnie Juannie, and Valiatee Pinkotie. These hens are her only amusement. She speaks to them, prays to and for them, writes poetry to them, and after feeding out of her hand they roost on and about her bed. Nancy is a poetess, but her literary productions are too deeply involved, and deal too extensively with the unknowable and ineffable and unintelligible to appeal to the sympathies of the average reader.

BONAPARTISM.

HOW AUGUST THE FIFTEENTH WAS CELEBRATED IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal:

This is the day that used to be most famous in the calendar of France. Paris was hung with flags, and at night with lanterns. Gendarmes had a new uniform, and all the barracks flowed with wine. That magnificence is all done, for the present at least. The day is celebrated in churches now, with emblems of mourning. But those who attend the melancholy fête carry with them a bunch of violets, the flower of Spring and hope. Before going to observe the noonday mass at St. Augustin's it is worth while to mark the tone with which the Bonapartists greet this day, sacred to the dynasty they love.

Prophets may differ, and always do, about the chances of a restoration, and the circumstances that would be likely to bring it about. But there cannot, I think, be a question that Bonapartists never felt more hopeful than at present. They declare that Government is for them, and that the governing class is not against them. Legitimists have fiercely repudiated the alliance which they would wish to make, but Bonapartists and Clericals stand side by side, alliance or no; and the country ranks them together. Heads less clear and hands less audacious could easily make confusion out of this state of things. And the vast crowd of persons who are not passionately attached to any system drift toward those prophets who have intense self-confidence, and away from those who thrill at every rumor. I do not know whether the Bonapartists can truly claim the "hourly conversions" which they boast, and I feel sure that "all the thoughtful of the young generation" do not "little by little desert the revolutionary idea." But nobody unprejudiced can deny that very many persons now regard the Bonapartist agitation as serious who lately put it aside as of no account. Others will refrain from that strong language they once used, not because their opinions have changed, but because they think it best to consult prudence. This is not conversion, but it may be called disarmament. Many there are who sadly fear, as M. Paul De Cassagnac predicted, that "the Government, in spite of this effort, will slide down the slope of the Republic into the abyss." M. De Cassagnac has written to the Prince Imperial, whom he addresses with all that ceremony which drew ridicule from the Bonapartists last week when applied by Orleanist partisans to the Duc d'Aumale. The writer thinks that there is as yet no hurry. But when the Government has slipped, when the real Republic is born, "on that day, Monseigneur, we count on you; and I, who know you, and know what virile energy dwells in your heart, I am easy. For you will not imitate those Platonic pretenders who sit melancholy in the shade and risk nothing for their country, waiting in stupid fanaticism for the mountain to advance toward them. You, Monseigneur, will go to the mountain, and we will follow you." The next passage I quote is worthy meditation. "This it is which makes your strength and your grandeur. Although you expect sovereignty from no other source than free consent of the people, you are of those whom vain and culpable scruples will not stay when the reign of law is interrupted and France again runs the risk of falling a prey to murderers and incendiaries. No one among us desires such an opportunity, but many foresee it, and I interpret their patriotic disquiet in saying once more, 'Monseigneur, be ready.'"

The author of this letter had his reward to-day. Of all persons present at St. Augustin's M. Paul De Cassagnac received the loudest and warmest acclaim. Perhaps this church is less known to English visitors than most others of its importance. Very new and very commonplace, it is not likely to dwell in the recollection. Turning down the Rue Royale at the Madeleine, St. Augustin's Church is very prominent to view on the Boulevard Malesherbes; but few people look in that direction when the Place de la Concorde is glittering below them, with fountains, and trees, and statues, and a background of palaces on the quay. Why the Bonapartes have selected St. Augustin's as their rendezvous I have never been able to learn. But such it is at present. No special preparations have been made to-day inside the edifice. We hear a rumor of some petition to the Archbishop of Paris, which was refused; and I cannot so far flatter the Imperialists as to suggest there were special sights outside. If "all our good friends, every man," came as invited, they are monstrous few; I should suppose at no time 1,000 people were present, and, as noon passed, they dwindled into scores. The active and eager partisans of imperialism are not swelling apparently in number. It must be added that no leading member of the party showed himself to my sight and the sight of those I talked with, except M. Paul De Cassagnac, who, as I have said, received an ovation. Towering by half a head above the crowd, he made a promenade of triumph down the church steps, across the Boulevard, to his cab. Every hat was raised, and all who could crush through shook hands with him. M. De Cassagnac is more fortunate than most prophets, for in his own country has he special honor, and among his own kith and kin.

But the whole demonstration—for such, indeed, the Bonapartists would make of it—had nothing to reward a journalist for two hours wasted. So I heard confrères observe as they walked impatiently away. But another "ovation," which came off about 12:30, consoled those who waited. I saw a sudden disturbance in the space before the church—such flourishing of hats, such subdued cheering, such running and crushing, that I thought M. Rouher, at the least, had been recognized. But the gentleman who thus rivaled M. De Cassagnac in honor proved to be no celebrity of courts. I saw a short man, very dark, with rounded features, crisp beard, and plentiful hair, curling grey at the tips. Hat in hand, and a lady on his arm, he advanced through the dense crowd, which cheered and waved before, behind, and on every side, so that the four-headed Brahma, admired of late by our geographers, would have been puzzled to smile and bow with due rapidity. Astonished at my own ignorance, I asked who this idol of the populace might be. "Connais pas!" answered neighbor on the right, waiving his hat all the same. "I was going to ask you," answered neighbor on the left, who had been pressing forward with enthusiasm uncomfortable to those around. "Who is he? Who is he?" I heard from a dozen people about me, who had all been waving caps and muttering *vive*—the unknown. But presently the name was borne to us from a dozen quarters, "It's Jules Amigues!" and then we "capped" and whispered *vive* in earnest. We heard a very great deal about this gentleman in the days far off, when M. Savary published a report upon the doings of the Bonapartist committees. Everybody remembers—except M. Buffet, who has not found time to read—how he started a Communist newspaper with imperial funds; how he wrote strange lessons then for the working class, how he gained converts to the Bonapartist faith in hulks and casemates where Communist prisoners were held. M. Rouher, they say, disowned him, and again has taken him back. But there can be no doubt that the crowd accounts him highly.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

On Aug. 12, a deputation consisting of the Maltese residents of London, in the name of the Catholics of Malta, waited upon Cardinal Manning, at Archbishop House, Francis street, Westminster, to present an address of congratulation for "the honor and dignity conferred by the Holy Father in raising him to the College of Cardinals." The address, which was short, concluded with these words: "These are expressions of joy and good will which the sons of the Doctor of the Gentiles, (St. Paul,) who inhabit the smallest of European islands, out of their devotion to the See of St. Peter, and their loyalty to the British Crown, address to your Eminence."

Cardinal Manning, in reply, said: I thank you very much for this beautiful address which you have been so good as to present to me from Malta: I gladly receive it as an assurance of your affection and faith. Only the other day I received a similar communication from Canada through the Archbishop of Quebec; and they being a French race, and speaking the French language, it was as grateful to me to receive that as it now is to receive the one which you have presented to me. I am glad to be assured both by the Catholics of Canada and Malta who have spoken to me on the subject, that the British Government deals justly and fairly with the Catholic people of those countries. I am also glad to hear likewise of our other colonies and British dependencies who bear similar testimony; and I may say I have received a similar assurance from all our Bishops who come from India and Australia. I wish well with all my heart to your ancient and Catholic island. In 1848 I had occasion to visit Malta. I traveled from Syracuse, when I found Sicily at peace. It was a rare exception in those days to have peace. The gendarmes were all over the country, and when I strayed away from our mules, the authorities warned me not to go too far, as it was not safe. I remember when I went to Malta to spend two days, I saw the imposing fortifications, which then were very wonderful. I do not know if they are now of the same importance. I presume so, because the arts of peace which have been developed with such vigor in later years here and elsewhere are now employed in the prospects of a future war, and have enabled us to make cannon against which no fortification can stand. Those are the blessings of the pacific age in which we live. I hope that the neighboring Island of Sicily may regain its tranquillity, and become as peaceful as Malta now is, and that that peace may pass over into Italy, and may spread throughout the whole peninsula, from the Adriatic to the Alps, because peace in Italy would give peace, I may say, to Europe. Yesterday I saw that a very distinguished person had quoted certain words of mine in a preface which he has just given to the world. They were taken from a speech of mine delivered at a meeting of the League of St. Sebastian, where there were present a number of Pontificial Zouaves. They were words which dwelt upon the inevitable certainty of a terrible future war in Europe. I am no prophet, but I think none needs the gift of prophecy to perceive that the armament of 7,000,000 of men at least, with a power of destruction which has never been equalled in the annals of warlike nations, all portend a greater and bloodier conflict in Europe than we have hitherto witnessed. I think it is a shame and a scandal to the Christian world to see the misery and the scourge the sins of Governments have created and brought about by the apostles of revolution, who make it their first and chief object to pull down the temporal power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and when they have accomplished that fact, I will venture to prophesy—and my prophecy is this: If the Christian world we destroy, he will never again reign over it, but if the Christian world is to survive, the sense of justice will one day put him back again in his seat. But even that the Christian world would not be able to do without scourging itself by a European war which it has prepared for itself. My words were not a threat, but a lament, and those who quote my words against me as a firebrand that would set Europe in conflagration, are among the chief apostles of the gospel of revolution, and the chief agents against the peace of Christian Governments. As a man of peace and pastor of the flock, I pray that the Christian nations of Europe may speedily disarm in every country, and may turn to the gospel of peace, to the union of the Christian world. Such was the intention of my words at the meeting of the League of St. Sebastian, and I have seized the first opportunity of declaring to the English people that I have been, I hope not studiously, but manifestly misrepresented.

The deputation received the benediction and retired.

SAD STATE OF AN ENGLISH GRAVE-YARD.

The London *Times* of Aug. 10 says: "At a vestry meeting at East and West Looe, Cornwall, on Saturday, the Chairman, Rev. H. Mayo, Vicar of Talland, described the state of the church-yard at Talland, which is the burial-place for West Looe. Over 8,000 bodies have been interred, he said, in a little more than half an acre of ground. The usual depth of graves was about four and one-half feet deep, deeper graves being out of the question, owing to the friable nature of the soil, which was being continually turned over. There are no spaces between the graves, and whenever a person had to be buried the remains of others had of necessity to be disturbed. The sexton had a curious mode of determining whether or not he would be safe in opening any particular spot. He drove a long iron bar down to the requisite depth, and if he met with no substantial obstacle, the grave was dug. Only last week, the Chairman said, he saw a woman beside a newly-opened grave in bitter distress, because the remains of one dear to her had been ruthlessly dug up and exposed. The repeated burials had raised the soil to such an extent that the church appeared to be in a pit, and the polluted atmosphere rendered the sacred edifice unfit for public service. There was constantly oozing from the graves in the higher part of the yard a horrible slime, which came on the floor of the belfry. He was obliged to keep disinfectants for the safety of the ringers. Fresh primroses, which were gathered and placed in the church for decoration on Easter Saturday, were almost black by the following evening, and a scientific friend had told him it was owing to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere, in such quantities as would endanger human life. On Ash Wednesday so fœtid was the air in the church that the congregation was obliged to withdraw. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Dr. Holland, the Government Inspector, is of opinion that something must be done to provide a cemetery for the united townships; the ratepayers, however, are determined to put off the evil day of spending money as long as possible, and a motion in favor of taking steps for the formation of a burial board was defeated. Dr. Holland will now report to the Home Secretary."

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOSE GOMES, who lived in Germantown during 1869-70. Address Dr. WITTERS, Branchtown Post Office, Philadelphia.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1st day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparsman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, that they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN and CHARLES V. WAGNER, Bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of the firm of Frankenstein & Wagner, and of Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, members and partners of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of August, A. D., 1875.
THOMAS D. ADAMS,
Hotel Royal, 40th st. and 6th av., New-York City,
JOHN H. RHOADES,
No. 39 West 22d st., New-York City,
au23-1aw3wM* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,070.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John P. Rice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 6th day of February, 1875.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of August, A. D. 1875. WILLIAM A. HARDING, Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York City.
CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. au23-1aw3wM*

HENRY B. BUNSTER, A BANKRUPT, in the matter of.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the open and uncollected accounts of said bankrupt, estimated to amount to about $25,000; and, also, certain Polish bonds, part of the estate of said bankrupt, the value of which is unknown; and, also, all the right and title of said bankrupt under the Carver patent to certain lands in Minnesota; such sale to be at the risk of the purchaser.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee,
No. 47 Broad st., New-York.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
mh8-1aw6mM* Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, } Administrators.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, }
my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES,
mh29-1aw6mM* Administratrix.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOULOTTE, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermott, Collier.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HAMLET—Mr. E. L. Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE—By the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE—(Comic Opera)—Miss Clara Fisher, Mr. Woodfield.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—DRAMA, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

If the Republican Party in the State of New-York is prepared to go into the canvass with united forces, it is quite clear that the Democrats will not have a similar advantage. In this City, the Tammany organization itself is splitting up into innumerable factions. It is manifest that the leadership of JOHN KELLY is not popular, and the men whom he has offended are likely to make their resentment felt in a practical way before the elections are over. THOMAS COSTIGAN has now fallen out with him, and addresses to him a letter filled with very bitter personalities. We shall not pretend to decide so nice a question as that of the relative merits of these two persons. The most careless observer must see that the City Government is reduced to mere chaos—everybody is quarreling with everybody else, and each department is trying to thwart the other. All these feuds may be reconciled before election time, for the sake of keeping out the common enemy, the Republican Party; but if our friends in the State work with their old spirit, it is difficult to see how they can avoid electing their candidates in November.

As the Bank of California dabbled in politics, it is quite possible that its collapse may have some influence in the elections that occur in that State day after to-morrow. The issues are purely local, and the inevitable complexity of affairs is deepened by the multiplicity of candidates. The offices to be filled are those of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Controller, Congressmen, and Legislature. The Republicans, Democrats, and "Independents" have each nominated full sets of candidates, and some minor organizations have made nominations for State offices. In San Francisco there is scarcely any political party in the field with candidates for the municipal offices, all of which are to be filled at this election. But there are several parties in the canvass, with three candidates for Mayor. The influence of the Bank of California was thrown against the "Independents" in the State; in San Francisco it was on the side of a ticket said to be framed in the interest of certain speculators who want to sell to the city the property of a water-works corporation.

The effort on the part of the Aldermen to compel the heads of public departments to pay the City laborers two dollars a day has not proved successful. The Corporation Counsel has given an opinion, in which he states that the Aldermen have no power over the departments, and that consequently they have no authority to regulate the wages of laborers employed by the City. If the laborers were paid in proportion to the work which they perform, the amount would probably fall below what they receive now. Private employers and corporate bodies can obtain plenty of hands at rates much below the prices ordinarily paid by the City.

It is reported that the attitude of the Maryland Democracy on religious questions has disaffected many of its members. These, with some other dissatisfied politicians, have formed a secret organization in which they have been zealously at work since the triumph of the Ring in the nomination of CARROLL for Governor. It is now said that this secretly formed party is ready to come out with its nominations, and a dispatch from Baltimore gives us the names of the candidates, to be announced to-night. The Republicans have not yet made their ticket; that of the Democrats was so clearly a triumph of a corrupt combination that the chagrin of a considerable element of the party is easily understood.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey will be submitted to the people on the 7th of September for their decision. Among the amendments is one somewhat similar to that adopted by this State at the last election, which prohibits the granting of pecuniary aid to public corporations, or the appropriation of State or local funds for the benefit of charitable institutions of a private character. The majority of the Democratic Party will, no doubt, oppose the amendment. They will, as in Ohio, endeavor to retain the power to use the people's money for political purposes. Appropriations for the support of institutions over which the State has no control are unwise, and are opposed to a true regard for the interests of the tax-payers. We hope that New-Jersey will follow the example of New-York, and adopt the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and thus deprive either political party from offering a bribe to any Church for its support at elections.

Santo Domingo is once more enlivened by a revolution. That irrepressible schemer, BAEZ, has been proclaimed President, and only two or three important cities remain true to GONZALES. Since the overthrow and expulsion of BAEZ, in 1873, he has probably been waiting for an opportunity to put himself at the head of the malcontents who are usually ready for a plot against the Government of the Republic. About a year ago BAEZ made an abortive attempt to create a rising; this time he has been more successful, and has apparently secured power enough to give him at least a temporary hold on the Presidency.

The delicacy of the relations now existing between Christian powers and semi-barbaric nations is very curiously illustrated by the troubles that have been reported from Tripoli and China. The difficulty into which the United States Consulate at Tripoli has been precipitated arose from a most trivial cause—the intrusion of some sailors into the Consul's garden. Mr. WADE, the British Minister at Pekin, informs his Government that he was kept so long waiting by certain high State officials that he withdrew, probably with some impatience. An apology by these officers subsequently restored good feeling. In the case of the Tripolitans, it is very well known that foreigners are always unpopular, and it is natural that any pretext should be seized by the common people, who are willing to show hostility. British relations with the Chinese are certain to continue uneasy until the Chinese have shown that they are not responsible for the murder of Mr. MARGARY, who was killed while conducting an exploring expedition across the south-western frontier of China last Spring.

SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

The coming month of September will be marked by two important State elections, in California and Maine. In both are Governors to be chosen. California chooses in addition other State officers, and four members of Congress, and in both are constitutional questions submitted to the vote of the people. The election in California precedes, falling on Wednesday, the first day of the month. The contest here is four-sided, there being as many full tickets in the field, nominated by the Republicans, the Democrats, the Independents, and the Prohibitionists. There are not many data from previous elections by which to judge the present contest, as the parties are now, apparently, much split up. The last contested election in the State was for President, in 1872, when the vote was as follows: GRANT, 54,020; GREELEY, 40,718; O'CONOR, 1,050. For Governor, in 1871, the vote was: Republican, 62,581; Democratic, 57,520. The State officers are elected for four years, and the leading candidates the present year are these:

Office	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Timothy G. Phelps.	William Irwin.
Lieut. Gov.	Joseph M. Cavis.	James A. Johnson
Sec. of State	Edward Hallett.	Thomas Beck.
Controller	J. J. Green.	J. W. Mandeville.
	Temperance.	Independent.
Governor	W. E. Lovett.	John Bidwell.
Lieut. Gov.	J. V. B. Goodrich.	Romualdo Pacheco
Sec. of State	W. H. Baxter.	William Roush.
Controller	Joel Russel.	Lauren E. Crane.

Messrs. GOODRICH and BAXTER, of the Temperance candidates, have declined their nominations. For members of Congress the candidates are:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Ira P. Rankin.	William A. Piper. Samuel Brannan, (bolter.)
2	Horace F. Page.	Henry Larkin.
3	C. B. Denio.	John K. Luttrell.
4	S. O. Houghton.	D. P. Wigginton.
	Independent.	
Dist.		Dist.
1. John F. Swift.		3. Charles F. Reed.
2. Charles A. Tuttle.		4. J. S. Thompson.

The people of California are also to vote on the same day upon the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of their State. A majority of the aggregate vote of the State cast for members of the Legislature will be requisite to call the convention, a mere majority of the votes cast directly upon the question not being sufficient by the terms of the law. The full list of officers to be chosen in the State is as follows: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, four Representatives to the Congress of the United States, twenty members of the State Senate, the full House of Representatives, and county and other minor officers.

The only State officer elected by the popular vote in Maine is the Governor. The two bodies of the State Legislature and county and town officers will also be chosen. For Governor the vote last year stood as follows: DINGLEY, Republican, 53,131; TITCOMB, Democrat, 41,734. The candidates this year are: SHELDON CONNOR, Republican; CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Democrat. The election occurs on Monday, Sept. 13. At the same time a special election for member of Congress is to be held in the Fourth District of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. SAMUEL F. HERSEY, Republican. The candidates are: HARRIS M. PLAISTED, Republican, and JAMES C. MADIGAN, Democrat. The vote of the district last Fall was: Republican, 9,658; Democratic, 6,705.

The people of Maine are also to vote upon nine amendments to their State Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature and recommended by a Constitutional Commission. They provide that State Senators, like members of the lower house of the Legislature, shall be elected by plurality vote; limit private and special legislation; modify the pardoning power; provide for the appointment, instead of election, of Police and municipal Judges; provide for the full assessment of personal, as well as real, estate, for purposes of taxation; abolish the office of Land Agent; give the Legislature power to call a constitutional convention by a two-thirds vote; also, to deprive of the right of suffrage for ten years or less persons giving or receiving bribes for votes; and authorize the Chief Justice of the State to arrange and codify the Constitution as amended, and submit the same to the next Legislature. If approved by that body, the amended Constitution will be the supreme law of the State. It is thought that all these amendments will be ratified by the vote of the people.

A CREDITABLE YEAR'S WORK.

The first annual statement of the National Bank Redemption Agency, at Washington, shows that a very large amount of useful work has been done at a comparatively slight expense. The amount of national bank notes redeemed and assorted during the year was $130,322,945, of which $115,109,445 were destroyed as unfit for circulation, and $15,213,500 were returned to the banks as fit for circulation and were again issued by them. The total expenses of the agency, including express charges and salaries, were $290,965 37, or a trifle over two-ninths of one per cent. of the amount redeemed. The Redemption act provides that these expenses shall be reimbursed to the Treasury by the national banks in proportion to their circulation redeemed. The cost of the redemption system is, therefore, a matter of interest to the banks, and one concerning which they have shown considerable anxiety, lest it should become so great as to impose an onerous tax on their circulation. The figures published cannot fail to remove any such apprehension. The gross amount of bank circulation redeemable through the Redemption Agency—after deducting the circulation of insolvent and liquidating banks, and that which has been provided for by the deposit of legal tenders in the Treasury—is a little over $330,000,000.

The total expense of the redemption system was, therefore, less than one-eleventh of one per cent. on the redeemable circulation; or, to be specific, about $80 for a bank of $90,000 circulation. When it is remembered that there was no adequate provision for the redemption of the bank circulation prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874; that a large share of the bank notes had been outstanding from six to eleven years, and that many of them were so ragged and filthy as to be unfit for people to handle, it certainly cannot be considered that the banks have any cause to complain of the very moderate charge to which they are now subjected for the redemption and renovation of their circulating notes.

The express charges are to be assessed in proportion to the *amount*, and the remainder of the expenses in proportion to the *number* of the notes redeemed for each bank. This is just and reasonable. The charges paid for transportation are based upon the amounts transported, irrespective of the denominations, while the cost of counting and assorting is in direct proportion to the number of notes handled. This mode of apportioning the expenses will make the cost of the system greater than above indicated to the banks whose circulation consists largely of small notes, and proportionately less to those whose notes are of the larger denominations. One good result of this will be to cause the banks to withdraw their small notes, which are the most likely to wear out, and are most objectionable on economic grounds, and to substitute notes of the higher denominations for them. Political economists are agreed that a given amount of small notes has a much greater tendency to raise prices than the same amount of large notes. Moreover, the Currency act provides that all bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars shall be withdrawn after the resumption of specie payments, and the sooner the banks prepare themselves for that event the better it will be for them and the people.

There is a disposition among the country banks to find fault with the banks in this City for so freely availing themselves of the Redemption Agency to exchange their bank notes for legal tenders, or, rather, to find fault with the redemption system for affording such facilities to the New-York banks. This complaint is scarcely just. The Currency act requires the country banks, outside of the redemption cities, to keep on hand a reserve of only six per cent. of their deposits in actual lawful money; the remaining nine per cent. of the required reserve may consist of balances due from their New-York correspondents. The banks in the redemption cities, other than New-York, are required to keep on hand twelve and one-half per cent. of their deposits in lawful money, and may keep the remaining twelve and one-half per cent. in New-York. The New-York banks, on the other hand, are required to hold lawful money equal to twenty-five per cent. of all of their deposits, including, of course, the balances due to their country correspondents. The country banks possess the privilege of sending to New-York any sort of funds they may happen to have, and of counting it as a part of their legal-tender reserve. It is but right that the New-York banks should have the privilege of converting these funds into legal tenders, and this privilege is furnished by the Redemption Agency, so far as the bank notes are concerned. This result is in every way satisfactory. It strengthens not only the New-York banks, but the country banks, three-fifths of whose reserves are held in New-York. More important still, it teaches all the banks the lesson that their notes are not money, but only promises to pay, which must be paid on presentation in the lawful money of the land.

The time is not far distant, we trust, when the banks will be compelled to redeem their issues in coin, or, what amounts to the same thing, in United States notes redeemable in coin. When that time arrives, redemptions cannot fail to be greatly increased, and the necessity for a central redemption point will be even greater than it is now. The present Redemption Agency, with its admirable organization and valuable experience, will furnish the most effective means for performing this work, and will prove an indispensable auxiliary in enforcing a thorough system of specie redemptions. Meanwhile, it is performing a valuable service in renovating the currency, and in providing a ready and inexpensive means of converting the surplus bank notes into legal tenders. By accustoming the banks to active redemptions, and by compelling them to be constantly prepared for the payment of their notes, it is making easy the way to what all experience has proved to be the only real, effective, and honest redemption. This is a result which not only all sound bankers but all honest and sensible persons are anxious to see brought about, and we hope that the Redemption Agency, which is capable of affording such valuable help in securing and maintaining specie redemptions, may be permitted to continue its good work.

WEATHER WISDOM.

The Signal Bureau, popularly known in the concrete as "Old Probabilities," began this year the publication of a weather bulletin, which, it is reasonably hoped, may prove as valuable to the world at large as the daily reports of our own meteorological condition are to us. The object of this bulletin is to report the results of observations throughout the Northern Hemisphere at the same moment of time, and permit a study of atmospheric movements which, not limited to any continent or sea, may enable observers to trace storms from wherever they may arise, through their whole course until they disappear. The project is vast indeed. We thought it wonderful when we were first told daily what had just taken place in the atmosphere above our own country, and what would probably occur, with such an approach to correctness that the weather report became a guide as to umbrellas and overshoes. But now Gen. MYER declares that "the limits of any continent are too small to allow a proper study of the atmosphere." This seems to be acknowledged by all the principal meteorologists in the world; and the result is a combination of *savans*, which extends from Siberia to California, to make simultaneous observations and careful reports.

True, there is no control, nor even any modification, of the forces of nature. The wind still bloweth where it listeth; but there is this difference between us and the men of two thousand years ago, yes, even of a hundred years ago, that we now know whence it cometh and whither it goeth. And we know this, not by any revelation, or divination, or ingenious conjecture, but simply by careful, patient observation and the use of reason. Meteorology is one of the last applications of the modern system of philosophical inquiry, which is merely the careful accumulation and study of facts; and it promises to be one of the most valuable. When observers first began to record the standing of the thermometer and the barometer, and to watch the winds, there were doubtless people enough who wondered what these men were mooning about, and who thought and said that they might be much better engaged about something practical—"something that would do some good. Now, if they would tell us when a storm was coming, that would be something worth knowing." And then they turned away from the students of nature to the weather-wise old men, and to the moon, to watch her changes, although they have about as much to do with the changes in the weather as they have with those of the money market. But science went steadily on, watching and thinking, and now she does tell us when a storm is coming. The weather-wise men did, and do, the like in a more limited way, by the same process. There are no men born with a gift of weather wisdom. It is not a divine faculty, or even an instinct. Weather wisdom is merely the result of observation and of reasoning. Some men have a habit of observing the sky, the clouds, the currents of wind, the feeling of moisture or of dryness in the air. They may do this almost unconsciously, but they do it, and from it they draw conclusions; and according to the correctness of their perception and their reasoning do they get into credit as weather prophets. Our Signal Bureau merely watches with hundreds of pairs of eyes, and studies the facts in the atmosphere of a continent instead of those of a little horizon of thirty miles in diameter, and hence come the range of its knowledge of atmospheric action and its ability to announce what is likely to occur. And now it is proposed to take a hemisphere into the field of simultaneous observation.

The results of this plan, if it is efficiently carried out, cannot fail to be advantageous; but it may be reasonably doubted whether the advantage will come just in the way in which it is expected. Indirect consequences of scientific investigation are not uncommon. And it must be confessed that, with all the patient observation and accumulation of facts by the meteorologists, the results have thus far been small; so much so that there can hardly be said to be yet a system of meteorology. No law of atmospheric action of sufficient scope has been discovered to enable the meteorologist to look more than a few hours into the calm or the commotion of the elements. And it may at least be questioned whether this method of simultaneous observation at stated times of day is likely to be as fruitful as that adopted by Prof. BLASIUS, the results of which, thus far, he has recently published in a volume, having, as some of our readers may remember, laid his theory, in its inception, before the public in THE TIMES as long ago as 1852. He says that observation has taught him that "no storm would be accommodating enough to develop itself just at the specified periods for observing." In his opinion, "a storm must be treated as an individual, which is subject to development." And he proposes the task, which he admits is difficult but declares to be both possible and essential, of taking a storm at its earliest appearance, and not losing sight of it for one moment until it is known throughout its whole extent, in all its parts, from beginning to end. This seems reasonable; and it certainly is the perfection of inductive investigation. Observation, upon this system, through twenty-four years, has led Prof. BLASIUS to the conclusion that storms are of three kinds; and he classifies them thus: 1. Local or vertical storms, which are produced by a tendency of the atmosphere to re-establish in a vertical direction an equilibrium that has been disturbed, the characteristic cloud being the cumulus. 2. Progressive or lateral storms, the result of a tendency to re-establish in a lateral direction disturbed equilibrium, the characteristic cloud being the stratus. 3. Diagonal storms, which travel locally and are influenced by the configuration of the ground, of which tornadoes, hail-storms, water-spouts and the like are examples, the characteristic cloud being the conus. The direction of these last, most terrible, and destructive storms he finds to be the diagonal of the two opposing currents by which they are produced. It will be remarked that the character and form of the clouds which fill the sky at any given time are, according to this system of observation, most important to the conclusions to be drawn. This is directly at variance with the general mode of meteorological observation, in which the barometer is looked to as almost the only guide. Prof. BLASIUS' method takes us back to the old weather wisdom; but it is none the worse on that account. It is certainly in accordance with the reign of law that the forces of nature should show like indications under like circumstances; and Prof. BLASIUS has only to watch and record to establish his more interesting and picturesque theory. But of this we may be sure, that upon one system or upon the other, or more probably upon the results of both, we shall ere long see meteorology resting as a science the beneficent effects of which will be coextensive with its vast range of observation.

THE CONNOLLY CASE.

Closely following the brutalities practiced in the Kings County public institutions, we have a distressing story from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary which demands the prompt attention of the District Attorney. The narrative which we published yesterday leaves little room to doubt that the death of a poor, half-witted creature is to be attributed to the brutal treatment which he received at the hands of his keepers. The name of the deceased was MICHAEL CONNOLLY, and he was under sentence for petit larceny. He is described as having been a strong, stupid, easy-going sort of person, but down to the 19th inst. he was in possession of a robust constitution. He died, however, on Friday morning last, and the *post-mortem* examination having revealed bruises all over his body, it was evident that the man's death was at least accelerated by the treatment which he had received.

The officials at the prison have done all in their power to prevent the publication of the facts connected with the case, and it was with much difficulty that even a partial statement could be obtained. The evidence produced, and the statements made so far, show that the deceased was beaten by a keeper named GEARY with the handle of a broken shovel, to the end of which a sharp knob of iron was attached. The force of the blows inflicted by GEARY knocked the deceased down, and he cried out, "GEARY, you have murdered me." GEARY, however, persisted in his brutality, and when the poor man rose to his feet, he was felled to the ground again. On another occasion, according to the statement of an ex-prisoner named OWENS, the deceased was thrown, by GEARY's orders, into an iron cistern, and falling heavily on his head was severely injured. The Deputy Warden COWENHOVEN is alleged to have kicked the deceased in a shocking manner, and while he was sick a keeper named RILEY forced him to walk up and down all day in the sun, carrying a heavy rolling-log, from which two stones depended, across his shoulders.

Keeper CORCORAN is charged with clubbing him for begging to be taken to the hospital for treatment. His frequent appeals for medical aid were disregarded, and such appeals only called forth fresh blows and kicks from those to whose charge he was confided. He was compelled to work while sick, and on the day before his death Keeper FALLON acknowledges that he was completely "used up."

This is one side of the case. On the other hand the officials represent that the bruises were caused by accidental falls, but Dr. KITCHEN and other physicians do not concur in that theory. Keeper FALLON indeed acknowledges that the deceased had been frequently beaten with a stick by Keepers MCKENNA and KEESE to make him work. This case clearly calls for a thorough investigation, and we hope that District Attorney PHELPS will take it up and see that justice is done. The public will look to him to bring the perpetrators of the outrages on CONNOLLY to account, and in the meantime we think the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would do well to dispense with their services.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is to act in "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre to-night. At the Grand Opera-house Mr. E. L. Davenport will perform in the same play. The *début* of a juvenile opera bouffe troupe from Mexico is to occur at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "La Grande Duchesse." The "variety" establishments make known that the usual Monday change of programme will be effected at each house. At the other theatres the attractions of the week just closed are to be kept before the public.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The well-known Belgian musicographer, the Chevalier von Elewyck, is about to publish his report on the present state of music in Italy. He is also preparing a new edition, revised and increased, of his great work on religious music.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been commissioned, rumor states, to compose an opera expressly for the Italian Theatre in St. Petersburg for the season 1876-7, provided Mme. Nilsson be engaged to enact the principal part. If the work should be produced, it will, of course, be heard at the new Opera-house on the Thames Embankment.

Naples has just lost, in the person of Pasquala Alta Villa, who died on the 3d inst., at the age of sixty-one, a celebrated author and actor. The *Fanfulla*, in noticing the event, states that he had passed fifty years in diverting the public. He produced over 130 comedies, one of his best being the "Comet of the 13th June," performed in 1857.

The sum of 1,616,000 francs has been voted in the French Assemblée Nationale as subvention to the theatres and the Conservatoire without discussion. Amendments on the subject of the *droit des pauvres* were withdrawn, in consequence of a promise that the question should shortly be dealt with. The rehabilitation of the Théâtre Lyrique will be one of the consequences of this vote.

The Milan Conservatorio has commenced its experimental courses for the end of the year, during which, three works, written by the best pupils of the institution, will be heard. The first, already performed, is a lyric scene, entitled "La Falce," words by Arrigo Boito, music by the pupil Catalani. The score shows, it is said, a well-exercised hand and advanced ideas, and some hope may be founded on the future of this young musician.

Galignani mentions that Mme. Fursch-Madier, who made her debut at the opera in December last, and who had not been seen since, has reappeared as *Valentine* in the "Huguenots." That great part is not beyond her means, as her voice has considerable power and range, and she sings with expression. There still, however, remains for her to acquire more ease and to soften down certain rugged features of her talent, but those are effects which experience is sure to impart.

The Cluny Theatre, in Paris, has reproduced the "Idole," which was originally brought out at the Théâtre des Arts. Both establishments are under the same management, so that the interchange of pieces between them is easy. The left bank of the Seine has borrowed the above-named drama, which first appeared on the right, and has sent to the Boulevard de Strasbourg the "Pays Latin," which had exhausted its success on the Boulevard Saint-Germain.

Herr Theodor Wachtel, in the *Hamburger Zeitung* corrects the erroneous details concerning his American tour which have circulated throughout the German press. Wachtel states that by a contract with manager Neuendorff, without any guarantee, he received the third part of the receipts after payment of expenses in the larger theatres, and in the smaller the half, with the same deduction. One of the largest theatres, when moderately full, will draw $4,000 to $5,000 with a German opera. A receipt of $9,000 was achieved in the year 1872, between 1st April to 1st May, when the competition was great—when two companies were playing Italian opera, one an Italian company and the other the Parepa-Rosa company, with an enormous *personnel*, including five stars. "What follows, then," says Herr Wachtel, "when an *impresario* like Neuendorff, who has to feed about one hundred persons, and among them those of renowned talent, and to pay a high rent for the theatre as well, which he had on a lease? Nothing follows but to absolve him from the half of the receipts, while the other half is paid over to the individual singers and the star. I beg you, Sir, to contradict the idle rumors which represented me in the eyes of unreasonable men as a grasping, never-satisfied fellow, who in a few months must have acquired the wealth of half California."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Hendricks has all along been balancing on the fence with his customary nicety, but it is now said that at his speech at Zanesville, Ohio, this week he will get down on the side of Uncle William Allen and inflation.

The Portland *Press* begs leave to differ with Senator Morton in regard to the importance of the currency issue. "We believe," it says, "and it is the belief of a large majority of the Republican Party to-day, that the currency question is one of prime and almost overshadowing importance."

Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, is somewhat disturbed by the protests against his nomination, coming from Democrats of prominence, who justify their opposition to him by arraigning his official acts and present position. The Republicans are exulting over the prospect of a breach in the Democratic Party.

The "National Union" Party, lately brought forth in Boston, is treated with levity, not to say ridicule, by the public press. But its reputed father, Col. Russell H. Connell, says the party doesn't aspire to immediate prominence. Who is Col. Connell, does any one ask? Well, he wrote a book about the Boston fire.

Dr. Loring's chances of the nomination for Governor by the Massachusetts Republicans seem to be dwindling. As between Talbot and Rice the latest probabilities are in favor of the latter, and he is likely to gain strength as the convention approaches. The Democrats have no thoughts of any other nominee than Gaston.

Speaking of George D. Lord's arrest the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says, in suggestive italics: "It is more than probable that further arrests may be made in connection with this transaction, and we shall not be surprised if Rochester is treated ere long with a new and even greater sensation than the arrest of George D. Lord."

Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill., is credited with the opinion that the so-called Kuklux law of Congress is only applicable to negro insurrections or disturbances, and that the participators in the recent lawless disorder in that State are outside its provisions. There is so much pure ignorance in this doctrine that its imputation to Judge Treat is doubtless erroneous, or ought to be.

The sentiments of the three Independents who were elected to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, to be held Sept. 6, are regarded with the liveliest curiosity by both parties. They hold the organization of the Convention and the general balance of power, as there are fifty-eight Republicans and fifty-nine Democrats. They are understood to have Republican leanings, and three Democratic delegates are likely, by their votes, to be ousted from contested seats.

The Albany *Evening Times* makes a point, to wit: "The thirteenth section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York declares that 'no person shall hold the office of Justice or Judge of any court any longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.' As Charles O'Conor was born in 1804, and is now over seventy years of age, the papers which are suggesting that he should be appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Martin Grover, deceased, may as well pause."

It is the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune* that the Ohio Democrats have furnished the issue for the Presidential campaign of 1876. It thinks that the spectacle of the Democratic Party of a great State declaring "in favor of dishonest money interminably" has a wider than local interest, and should it triumph or even barely escape defeat then, "backed by the Southern and Western States, and despite the objections of the Eastern States, the Democratic Party will not only enter the campaign of 1876 with a rag-money platform and a rag-money candidate for President, but rag-money candidates for Congress and State Legislatures."

The school question fairly divides with the currency issue the interest and discussion of the Ohio campaign. And the Catholics and their organs are broadly admitting the very intentions with which Judge Taft charged them, and indicating how they hope to achieve them. This from the *Catholic Telegraph* is plain enough: "We have agitated, and shall continue to agitate, for our share of the school fund as long as we are taxed to support schools which Catholic children cannot attend. We look in the future for the abolition of this terrible grievance, not from any party nor from politicians like Judge Taft, but from a majority of citizens, who, regardless of party, will be willing to do us justice."

Hon. Thomas Fitch, in a recent speech at San Francisco, said he would stake his "reputation as an accurate observer and as a political prophet upon the proposition that the Independent candidate and the Independent ticket in this State will be a bad third in the race." The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* sees no reason why the Democrats should not carry the State. "They are united on their State ticket, have a good ticket, and are in a good state of discipline, while the Republicans are hopelessly divided, all efforts to unite them having proved fruitless." The election occurs next Wednesday, Sept. 1, the first of the Fall list. The result can have but little influence upon the State elections east of the Rocky Mountains. The issues are too strongly local, and have too little political or party significance.

A LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hearing that a paragraph is going the rounds of the American press stating that "Grace Greenwood's place at Manitou, Colorado, has been sold for taxes which she refused to pay," I beg leave to state in self-defense that I never refused to pay said taxes—never even had a chance to do so. The facts are that a few weeks before I sailed for England, and shortly after I had promptly paid a large "special school tax," I received a curt postal card from the County Treasurer to the effect that if I did not pay my taxes my property would be sold. Alarmed, I replied at once, begging that I might be informed of the amount of my indebtedness, in order that I might send a check on a Colorado bank. He not only declined to grant my request, but advertised the speedy sale of my little place in a local paper, of which he sent me no copy, and it was sold before I or my husband at Washington could know anything of the matter.

Why the authorities of El Paso County should have treated me so discourteously I cannot imagine, except that I have tried to do that part of the Territory some little service.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAPID TRANSIT—THE "PONS ASINORUM."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is unaccountable to me, as it must be to the intelligent public, that there should, at this late hour, be so many impediments thrown in the way of accomplishing that much-desired boon, "rapid transit." There appears to be an air of mystery enveloping all the transactions of the Commissioners which will not bear light, and for which no reasonable explanation is offered to those who have the most right to inquire. It seems so strange that the public and the press representing them should be denied access to the meetings, in order to gain such information as they think themselves entitled to, after the severe struggle they have successfully passed through in their glorious victory over that formidable phalanx—the horse-car monopoly.

Is it really possible that after all the strenuous exertions of the press in general, and more especially THE TIMES, which has been advocating rapid transit for years, that these Commissioners, selected on account of their well-known and unimpeachable qualities for honesty and strict integrity, can close their ears to the wails of the much-suffering inhabitants of this overcrowded City, and for some reasons best known to themselves allow the valuable time granted to pass away, with the fervent wishes of the people left in abeyance, and their cries for redress left unheeded for perhaps an indefinite period?

The latest sticking-point in the controversy seems to be in the selection of a route. How on earth there should be any difficulty on that point is to me the greatest mystery of all. Almost any child of ten years of age, possessed of common sense, on looking at the map of New-York, could decide that question. If New-York were laid out like most European cities are, with crooked streets, lanes, and alleys, there might be some hesitation in making a choice, but when one sees broad avenues, straight and lined on both sides by flourishing business places and surrounded by a thickly populated district, I should think that common sense ought to be the best guide for making the selection. I have seen it stated that in order to meet the wishes or otherwise prevent the antagonism of certain powerful corporations that in some of the schemes presented to the Commissioners the projectors have chosen a kind of tortuous route, winding and writhing up one street and down another in a zig-zag direction most painful to contemplate, which system if adopted will not only be the means of lessening the speed and safety of travel, but will also draw upon the whole proceeding the ridicule of the sensible portion of the world, as most people know, although they may not have learned, that the two sides of a triangle are greater than the third. The Commissioners should remember the *pons asinorum*.

When first I read over the several clauses of the Husted bill, it appeared to me that the Commissioners for rapid transit had been accorded powers greater and better defined than any that had been granted to any Commission for many years past, and most people believed that they had a straight and even path to pursue, with no obstacle to mar the success of this much-desired boon; still, judging from present circumstances, it may be postponed for years to come. Another reason alleged for choosing the zig-zag road is the supposed facilities offered in obtaining the consent of the property-holders along that route, compared with the supposed difficulties that may arise with those on Third avenue and Bowery, many of whom are known to be in the interest of the horse-car companies, and I have yet to learn that the landlords of Lexington avenue and other localities are more philanthropic than their neighbors, and can resist the blandishments of a railroad director who will liberally dispense the salve that has cured many a sore.

HARD CASH.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as a lawyer, to make some suggestions regarding the subject of "Marriage and Divorce," in an editorial in to-day's TIMES. That was written in reference to a decision in a California court, which held that Mrs. King, when her husband was sentenced to imprisonment for life, was in the same situation as a widow, and consequently had the rights of a person in that position. This decision is by no means an innovation; it is equitable and fair; and it is, in fact, in harmony with our statute law in New-York, which governed in this case, as it was the law of the domicile.

In many of our States, imprisonment for crime, either for life or for a less term, of one of the parties dissolves the marriage contract *ipso facto*. Thus, in New-York, by second Revised Statutes, page 139, section 5, a sentence to the State Prison for life immediately dissolves the marriage, and the other party can marry thereafter; and, by section 7, it is provided that a pardon of the person so sentenced does not restore that person to former conjugal rights. In Massachusetts, a sentence to hard labor for five years, or for life, is a good ground for divorce, and no pardon has any effect on the sentence. In Vermont it is the same, except in the time of confinement, which is three years or more. (See Proffatt's *Women Before the Law*, page 129.)

In the common law, if a person were banished from the kingdom for life he was *civiltier mortuus*, and administration of his estate would be granted, (Co. Litt., 132;) but if one were sentenced to imprisonment for life, he did not suffer in the same way. (6 Johns. Ch., 118.)

In New-York the rule is the strictest, as it requires a sentence for life. Surely, our law cannot be blamed for this provision; it must be conceded that it is only an act of simple justice to permit a wronged partner to form a new conjugal relation, when the other, by crime, renders the marriage of no effect.

The law should not take into consideration the anomalous position of a person who is pardoned, because in legislation it must necessarily be assumed as a postulate, that the course of sentence and imprisonment is regular and legal on the whole, and exceptions so rare as practically not to be heeded.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1875. J. P.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Dr. A. J. Patterson, in charge of the asylum where Mrs. Lincoln is confined, writes to the *Tribune* denying the recent statement that he has given a certificate that she should be discharged. He did say that, under certain circumstances, it might be safe for her to visit her sister at Springfield, but she is at present more perturbed in mind than when he made that statement to her son, and he denies the story of her being locked up. She receives visitors, and has the use of a carriage and visits her friends in Batavia.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH BUILDING.

The formal dedication of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church in Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, took place yesterday, the building being crowded to its utmost capacity. The church society was organized in 1846 with modest pretensions, but it did good work among the humbler classes of Germans, and in 1863 it purchased the old Baptist Church in Forty-third street, which it held until May last, when the increasing membership of the church necessitated their removal to a more commodious structure. In May the members succeeded in purchasing the Presbyterian Church in Forty-second street from the Trustees, Messrs. John C. Lowry, Daniel Wells, and John Lowry, and the intervening months of the Summer have been devoted to its renovation and decoration. The membership of the church is now 1,000, the regular number of Sunday-school attendants is 800, and the average number in attendance at the church on Sunday is over 2,000. In honor of the dedicatory services yesterday the church was appropriately decorated, and the altar was covered with flowers, the gift of the members of the congregation. The officiating clergymen were Rev. W. Busse, Pastor; Rev. Dr. Krotel, and Rev. J. Ruperti, D. D. The services of dedication were read by Dr. Krotel according to the regular ritual, and a discourse in German was delivered by Dr. Ruperti. In the afternoon addresses were delivered to the Sunday-school children by Rev. W. Drees and Rev. L. Halfmann, and religious service in the evening was conducted by Rev. G. F. Krotel, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New-York.

SHARON SPRINGS.

THEIR BEAUTIES AND WORTH.

THE SEASON A QUIET ONE—THE CROWDS ELSEWHERE—WHAT THE ABSENTEES LOSE—GENUINE SPRINGS WHICH DESERVE VISITORS—HOW MONEY AND ART ARE EXPENDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHARON SPRINGS, Friday, Aug. 27, 1875.

All Summer resorts have their bad seasons as well as their good, and in many cases these seem to be independent of the convulsions of finance. There have been more travelers this season than any other for some time past, in spite of the indubitable fact that people are resolute in economy. They will not spend as lavishly as they did under the frenzy of extravagance which the feverish industry of the war and the inflation of paper money combined to produce. But the tide of travel has swept by Sharon Springs, and only small streams of pleasure-seekers have reached it. Why this is I do not know, and I refer it to the laws which govern seed-time and harvest. But there is no mistaking that the season here has been one of unusual dullness; and this has been felt not only by the great hotel, the Pavilion, but by all the second-class houses which have been built along the streets of the village. The reasons for their failure are not hard to find. They are small houses that were originally started to provide cheap accommodation for the good folks who had rheumatism, and gout, and scorbutic swellings, but who could not afford to pay the high rates of the Pavilion. They succeeded at first, but when the universal madness and desire of fortune seized upon the people they suffered from the contagion. They furnished expensively their parlors, printed stylish bills-of-fare, had entremets and entrees, engaged Italian pastry cooks and colored waiters, and made themselves semi-first-class. They charged an intermediate price between second-class rates and first-class. While the intoxicating dream lasted, while people whose purses could not allow them to be first-class scorned to be second-class, they did well and made money. But now the glamour has gone from men's eyes, and from their brains, and nobody feels rich, not even those who really are. The consequence is that nobody is inclined to pay one cent for pride. Therefore the semi-first-class houses are on the verge of bankruptcy all over the country, and nothing will save them save a prompt return to their first estate.

THE MERIT OF THE SPRINGS.

But Sharon Springs possesses too many real advantages to suffer for more than a brief period. The flow of sulphur water is enormous, and its strength is superior to anything in the country, save, perhaps, the Springs of Richfield. The benefit which invalids derive from it is so certain that it is almost superfluous to dwell upon it. Those who are only acquainted with this form of mineral water from the White Sulphur Springs of Saratoga would open the eyes of astonishment if they came here. The spring owned by Mr. Gardner, of the Pavilion, which, in spite of opposition and rivalry, is in fact the only sulphur spring in the place, is so abundant that the bathing houses have accommodated in a single day over four hundred bathers. One may calculate that each bath requires about a hogshead of water, or, say in round numbers, sixty gallons. The bathing houses are built over a little creek which winds along the sides of the main street of the village, and the water from the baths escapes into this stream. So prodigious is the amount of sulphur-gas in the Gardner Spring that the waters of this creek are rendered as white as milk, and the stones are covered with a thick deposit. All the objects which have been thrown into the stream from above—old shoes, tin pails, and other things of a similar nature—become transmuted by the mineral. Some of them become a snowy white, and others are turned to a deep black. The green weeds that grow upon the sides and bottoms of such creeks are here perfectly white, and at first one can hardly tell their nature, but mistakes them for long films of the sulphur deposit.

Besides this, which is *the* spring of the place, and which is used for drinking as well as bathing, there are others. There is a Gardner magnesia spring, and another magnesia spring belonging to Mr. Bang, the well-known caterer, whose hotel, Congress Hall, is in the immediate neighborhood of the bathing-houses of the Gardner Spring. I do not know whether there is any material difference between the two, but I believe that people generally prefer to drink from the one belonging to Mr. Bang, for that gentleman, who has evidently great taste and a keen eye for the beautiful, erected over his spring a very beautiful pavilion, which he adorned with a fine piece of sculpture. He purchased the whole slope of the hill contiguous to the spring, and laid it out in beautiful gardens with winding alleys and picturesque Summer-houses. He must have spent $50,000 over these decorations, and it was undoubtedly his impression that people would flock to these gardens of afternoons and evenings to listen to his band, and that he would make a fortune out of the consumption of ices, Roman punches, champagne, maccaroons, and fruit. Had he been close to New-York he would undoubtedly have reaped a large harvest from his enterprise. Here at Sharon Springs it fell completely dead, nor did the gardens help in any way to fill the hotel. His bath-houses, which occupy the lowest extremity of the grounds, are well built and picturesquely located. But, then, the water is magnesia water, and that is not the thing which rheumatic and gouty martyrs are looking for. Of course there is a considerable amount of sulphur in the magnesia water, but it is neutralized by the other ingredients, and takes no hold of the system.

I could wish that Mr. Gardner, who really holds the bathing public at his mercy, would have, in his bathing arrangements, borrowed some of the tasteful ideas of Mr. Bang. The baths are just as potent, of course, under their present conditions, but a little good taste would not hurt anything. The Pavilion Hotel, which he conducts, is a perfect jewel of a house, with magnificent parlors, magnificent colonnades, fine rooms thoroughly and comfortably furnished. But the bathing-houses leave much to be desired. The tubs, for example, have wooden sides, and bottoms thickly coated with zinc paint. I cannot doubt that there are some difficulties in the construction of the tubs, on account of the remarkable strength of the fluid; but there is a natural prejudice against wooden baths which is easily understood. And I am sure if, instead of the present sheds, for they are little better, Mr. Gardner would build a bathing establishment equal to his really splendid hotel, he would not lose any money by it. He could make it one of the most attractive spots in the universe if he chose, for it has all the necessary conditions. The little jet of blue sulphur water, which people use who are affected with weak eyes, could be made into a charming little fountain. As it is at present, it bursts from the side of the hill, and the visitors fill their hands and wet their eyes from a little wooden spout sticking out of the fissure. The magnesia spring is in almost the same primitive condition, and perhaps that is the reason why so few people drink of it.

THE PAVILION HOTEL.

In the Pavilion Hotel, the sternest criti- could not find a fault. The building is of wood painted white, and is located upon the swell of a rolling country, the second of a series of hills which go gradually down into a distant valley. The view from the colonnade is very extensive, and displays a wide succession of brown oat-fields and green pastures, relieved by luxuriant clumps of trees. In the distance rise the blue summits of the mountains of Hamilton County, which I believe to be spurs of the Adirondacks. Their outlines are highly picturesque, and at once seize the attention and bring the eyes to the horizon-line. Perhaps the view from the valley of the Pavilion and its surroundings is more interesting, though far less extensive. The white mass of the building, to which the large size of the columns gives an air of great distinction, crowns a hill of the finest verdure. To the right and to the left are side hills, whose slopes are pastures where sheep feed lazily, and whose crests are covered with spruces. Among the needle-like forms of the spruces the observant eye can discern masses of hard limestone rock. Above the hotel the forest crest of the hill from which the various springs issue just makes itself perceptible. One can easily distinguish from the valley the gay dresses of the ladies upon the lawn in front of the house; they are probably playing croquet. And there, too, is a lady in a scarlet jacket lounging over the balustrade of the piazza and lazily reading.

The table of this hotel is so good that it can only be beaten in one thing, and at one place, and that is in fish and fish sauce at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch. In all other branches of a splendid table the Pavilion is equal, and in many things superior, even to the best. Its breads, its meats, its poultry, its pastry, its cooking, are superlatively good. But there are some peculiarities about the arrangements which must be new to many, for they are probably founded upon an old style of hotel keeping which has passed away from the memories of the present generation, if even they ever saw them. There are no small tables, but in the huge dining-room are long rows of big tables, comfortably capable of accommodating from sixteen to twenty persons. The condiments and relishes and the vegetables are placed promiscuously in front of the guests, with the tacit understanding that everybody will help everybody else, or at least pass the dishes. The waiters, who are very attentive and know their business thoroughly, take the orders of the guests for soup, fish, and meat, and then disappear, save one or two, who are in attendance in case some one may wish a fresh supply. To persons who eat fast there is a curious reproach in these proceedings, for it seems to be understood that every one either does or ought to eat slowly. Fully an hour elapses from the time when we sit down to the reappearance of the waiters, who enter in a long file, bearing the dessert, which is placed promiscuously like the vegetables. This performance so tickles the juveniles that they always burst out laughing, and many of the serious feel like smiling aloud. I must confess that I am one of the latter, for the waiters are all Caucasians of the Bishoprigg type, and one of them who waits on me looks exactly like old Davidge when he played the waiter in "Man and Wife."

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Though I have said that the season has been a bad one, it must not be supposed that the house has been empty. Things are by comparison, and the Pavilion is so great a favorite with the public that it is generally crowded. The class that comes here, moreover, is a very distinguished one. Among those who are here now, or who have left within a few days, are the following: Señor Francisco Gonzales Errazuriz, who is Minister Plenipotentiary from Chili. I learned in the Spring from Gen. Gosborn that he had full powers with regard to the Centennial. Here is also Herr Rudolf Blum, of the Austrian Legation; Charles H. Muirheid and his beautiful wife, from Philadelphia; William A. Booth, Vice President of the Seaman's Savings Bank; Barton Hoopes, of Philadelphia, senior partner of the great machine factory; W. D. Russell, a great manufacturer of Newark; Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island; S. J. Barstow, of Philadelphia, who served on Gen. Meade's staff during the war; Henry De Peyster, of New-York, and V. O. Douw, of Albany, two Knickerbockers of the most pronounced type; Mrs. Amason Ledoux, of New-Orleans, with three daughters; Sant' Anna, the Minister from Portugal, and M. Delfosse, the Belgian Plenipotentiary; Dr. T. L. Smith, of the United States Navy; A. V. H. LeRoy, son of Commodore LeRoy, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Col. Freyre, the Peruvian Minister; Lewis C. Morris, of Philadelphia, a well-known capitalist; Rev. Dr. Howland, of New-York, incumbent of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, better known as the Church of the Holy Jilt; Mrs. T. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, with her daughter; John T. Montgomery, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John Lardner, of Philadelphia; G. A. Robbins, of New-York; Stephen C. Williams, of New-York; Charles Suydam, of New-York; Tomas Terry, a wealthy Cuban, who purchased last season a fine establishment on Fifth avenue; Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, a millionaire, who left the Springs abruptly on the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Van Rensselaer; I. Iasigi, a Greek merchant of Boston; ex-Mayor E. C. Kingsland, of New-York; J. H. Stickney, of Baltimore; El Conde de Romero, Mrs. Archibald Gracie King, of New-York; Señor Villena, of Peru, Secretary of the Legation; Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; R. G. Remsen, of New-York; Judge Teese, of Newark; Major Asa Burke Gardner, Professor of Law at West Point; Ward McAllister, of New-York; Rev. R. Heber Newton, author of "Sermons on Science of Religion," printed in NEW-YORK TIMES; Capt. Gore Jones, of the English Royal Navy, and attaché of the British Legation; Charles E. Rhinelander, of New-York; Joseph Lea, of Philadelphia, a prominent merchant, and Thomas McKeon, the great sugar refiner of the Quaker City.

GAR.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S ESTATE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: 'From those conversant with ex-President Johnson's private affairs we learn that it is not known as yet that he made a will previous to his death, or rather that any such document is now in existence. It is believed that he wrote more than one, but it does not appear that any one of them is in force. It is known that he incurred a heavy loss from the failure of Jay Cooke, and it is possible that this change in his estate made it necessary that he should change any will he had made previous to that time, and it is probable that he never made a will afterward, owing to the uncertainty as to what his actual losses would be.

Those who have the custody of his property and papers know nothing of the existence of an insurance policy on Mr. Johnson's life, and they do not believe that he had any such policy. Mr. Johnson's estate is not large, but sufficient to keep his surviving family above want. His manner of living was simple and economical, and his family, no doubt, learned the same lesson from him that he practiced all through life."

A BROKEN BACK MENDED.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union and American* relates this instance of natural surgery: "A singular case is reported from Brentwood. Two or three years ago Mr. James Hoyt sustained an injury to his back, which was called a partial dislocation of the spinal column. In consequence the young man was paralyzed in the lower extremities, being unable to walk or stand. His case was pronounced incurable by the doctors. A few weeks since he had a fall, which apparently came near proving fatal, but after recovering from the shock it was ascertained that he could use his limbs, and can now walk a mile. He is now engaged at different kinds of work and is gaining every day. Probably the fall replaced the dislodged fragment without injury to the spinal marrow."

THE CONFERENCE OF BONN.

ITS OBJECT AND WHO COMPOSE IT.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN THEOLOGY—THE POINTS OF AGREEMENT—PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BONN ON THE RHINE, Monday, Aug. 16, 1875.

Since the press will probably be supplied this year, as on a former similar occasion, with accounts of the conference now in session here, based upon an imperfect appreciation, if not upon absolute ignorance of the facts, I beg leave to offer you a statement which will have at least the advantage of coming from one who writes of matters *quorum pars fuit.* The first Bonn Conference, which met last September, was a gathering of German Old Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican theologians, personally invited by the venerable Dr. Döllinger, and whose object was to ascertain as clearly as might be how far, in their judgment, these three sections of Christendom were already in accord, and where their serious differences began.

The second conference has been summoned to take into consideration these differences themselves, or, at all events, that which is by far the most important barrier between the East and West, the question of the "Double Procession of the Holy Ghost."

The Council of Nice (A. D. 325) set forth, and that of Constantinople (A. D. 381) completed, a formal statement of the Christian faith, generally called the Nicene Creed, which is the only such statement ever set forth by the representatives of the yet undivided Church, and which was universally received upon that ground. In this creed was the declaration that the Holy Ghost "proceedeth from the Father." Several centuries after the words "and the Son," (in the Latin form "*filioque*,") were inserted by the Church in Spain, from a wish to avoid seeming to make the Son inferior to the Father. This interpolation was approved and urged upon the Western churches by Charlemagne, though at first resisted by the Pope; but a subsequent Pope confirmed and made it part of the creed; and the Reformed Western Churches, after the Reformation, continued to use the creed in the form in which they had thus inherited it, and so still use it. From these facts result the two questions now pending between the Western and the Eastern Churches: (1) That of the truth or falsity of the doctrine professed by our declaration that the Holy Ghost "proceedeth from the Father and the Son"—which they regard as implying a two-fold source or origin of deity; and, (2,) even were it true doctrine, the offense of continuing to admit and recognize, upon no legitimate authority, an addition to an authorized and ecumenical creed—theirs as well as ours.

On this latter point the Old Catholics and the Americans freely admit that the Easterns are right, and that the *filioque* ought to be removed from the creed. The English are, however, only ready to admit that it was wrongfully admitted; but having been so long in use, they do not see the way, as yet, to any step looking toward its removal, and a common ground was therefore found last year on this point, in the declaration that "it is much to be desired that the whole Church should set itself seriously to consider whether the creed could possibly be restored to its primitive form without sacrifice of any true doctrine expressed in the present Western form." It will be noted that the great moderation of this language was a concession to the English on the part of the Eastern Old Catholics and Americans conjointly. But now follows the other question: What true doctrine, if any, is expressed in the Western form? This is the principal question before the present conference, in respect to which all the Westerns are, of course, agreed.

The ultimate purpose of these gatherings is not to arrive at uniformity, not to effect any fusion of these different Churches, nor the absorption of one or more into another, but to bring about such a mutual recognition between them as would permit of intercommunion and of a hearty alliance in the common warfare of all Christendom against sin and against materialism on the one hand and infidelity on the other. It has been, and is, moreover, the judgment of those who have led the way in this experiment, that, while looking forward hopefully to a Christian union of far wider range, these tentatives would more wisely be confined for the present to those ecclesiastical bodies which are able to start from a certain common historical basis; those, that is, which have, or at least claim to have, an unbroken external and historical continuity from the undivided Church of Christ of the first ages. These are the Oriental Churches, the Latin Churches, and the Reformed Churches of the Anglican Communion.

Of the first, the Oriental Churches, some are unquestionably fallen too far out of a living connection with the civilized world for immediate cooperation in such a purpose; and the more cultured Churches of this section—the Russian, the Greek, and perhaps the Armenian Churches, must, therefore, represent them. Of the second, those who adhere to the decrees of the Vatican Council have placed themselves by so doing outside the hope and purpose of such a gathering, and the Old Catholics must act for themselves, and for the future multitudes who are slowly but surely gathering to them from the Vatican submission. Of the third, geographical distance alone need prevent members of any Anglican Church from taking part in such a conference, although it may be found that the State connection of the Church of England will prove a serious obstacle to any plan for giving official recognition to such results as may be obtained.

There were both at the former and at the present conference a considerable number of persons not personally invited, but drawn hither by interest or by curiosity, and none who asked admittance were excluded. Among these on both occasions were members of non-Episcopal Protestant Churches; and last year, though one or two Scandinavians spoke now and then, they generally and frankly admitted the inexpediency of their taking any active part in the discussion, as one which did not directly touch their respective Churches. This year there are much fewer attendants of this class; one only, I believe, has spoken, and he probably under a mistaken impression, both of the character of the invitation and of the purpose of the conference, for he earnestly urged his judgment that such a union as that at which we aimed was at once impracticable and undesirable. The President did, indeed, permit his remarks, but afterward reminded him of the errors under which he had evidently spoken.

On the part of the Churches to which the purpose of the conference had reference, the attendance was much larger than last year. The total number who have assembled in the general sessions have been about a hundred, of whom perhaps a half were English. But although most of these did record their names upon the list of attendants, the conference has not really consisted of more than about half that number of members. The Oriental churches were represented by a deputation which is alone sufficient to give importance to the conference, for never, certainly, since the disastrous attempt of the Council of Florence, four centuries ago, has so large and dignified and able a body of Eastern theologians come to meet Western Christianity with an irenical purpose. This deputation consists of Lykurgos, Archbishop of Syros and Tenos, accompanied by the Archimandrites Anastasiades and Bryennios, the Deacon Waphidis, of Constantinople, and the theological Professors Damalas and Rhossis, of Athens, and Marulis, of Macedonia; Bishops Gennadios, of Bucharest, and Melchisedek, of Roumania, accompanied by the Archimandrite Sabbas, of Belgrade, Archdeacon Milas, of Dalmatia, and Dr. Jovdnovic, of Roumania; the Archpriests Janyscheff, of St. Petersburg, and Tatzchaloff, Russian Chaplain at Wiesbaden, State Councilors Philippoff and Sukhoten, Profs. Ossinin and Modestoff, and Col. Alexander Kirieff, Secretary to the Society of Friends of Religious Enlightenment, and Aid de Camp to the Grand Duke Constantine. Also Dr. Overbeck, from England—twenty in all, of whom the Archbishop Lykurgos, the Archpriest Janyscheff and Col. Kirieff were far the best acquainted with and friendly to the Western churches. The German Old Catholics are practically represented only by Bishop Reinkens, Dr. Von Döllinger, Profs. Reusch, Langen, and Knoodt, Prof. Lutterbeck, of Giessen, and Herr Wulfiling, of Cologne, to whom should be added Pfarrer Herzog, of Olten, Switzerland.

Among the English members the more important are the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; Canon Liddon, of St. Paul's; Prebendary Meyrick, Secretary and founder of the Anglo-Continental Society; Prebendary Bullock, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; Rev. Malcolm MacCall, Rev. F. S. May, Rev. G. E. Broade, English Chaplain at Dusseldorf, and Rev. L. M. Hogg. The Irish Church was represented by Rev. Lord Plunkett and Master Brooke, and the American Episcopal Church by Rev. Drs. Langdon and Nevin, both long representatives of that church in the midst of these movements; Rev. J. B. Morgan, Rector of the American Church in Paris, and Rev. Drs. Potter and Perry, Secretaries respectively of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, and the former Rector of Grace Church, New-York.

Let us say then that the Conference really consists of twenty Orientals, eight Old Catholics, and about twenty Anglicans, with about fifty more English, American, and German lookers on. The Orientals and Old Catholics had this advantage, that although not strictly official deputies, they had been at least selected and sent by some responsible organization; and of a portion of the English, those whom I have named above for instance, the same may also be said. And these were all led respectively, the Easterns by three, the Germans and English each by one, representative of their Episcopate. But it was to be regretted that the American Church, the only one which had taken official action upon these important subjects, was represented only by presbyters, and by presbyters drawn hither, moreover, chiefly by their personal relations and their personal interest. The conference met, of course, under the presidency of the venerable Döllinger, with Prof. Reusch, of Bonn, and Mr. Broade, of Dusseldorf, as Secretaries. Such is the conference itself, which is yet in session, and which has been addressing itself to that question which has, if not actually sundered, at least been made the banner-cry of ecclesiastical division between East and West for eight centuries; whose solution has been often attempted, but which has remained to divide us because men have struggled for victory, and not for peace and unity in the truth.

NATURE'S REVENGE.

The London *Athenæum* says: "The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna has taken up a question in which all Europe may be said to be interested—namely, the decrease of the quantity of water in springs, streams, and rivers. A circular, accompanied by an able and instructive report, has been addressed to scientific societies in other countries, in the hope that they may be persuaded to undertake observations which, in course of time, may furnish data for practical use. The Academy calls attention to the fact that for some years past a diminution of the waters of the Danube and other great rivers has been noticed, and especially since the modern practice of cutting down forests without regard to consequences has prevailed. The Austrian Engineers' and Architects' Union have also taken the question in hand, and appointed a 'Hydrotechnic Committee' to collect facts and prepare a report. The Danube, the Elbe, and the Rhine were each assigned to two members, while other two were to examine into the meteorology of the subject, and into the influence which glaciers and Alpine torrents may have on the general result. The committee regard the question as urgent; they recommend the immediate adoption of remedial measures, and they are unanimous in declaring that the prime cause of the injurious decrease of water is the devastation of forests. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all in the United Kingdom that the system of injudicious drainage of agricultural districts has seriously interfered with the natural condition of all our rivers."

ELEVEN MEN ROBBED WHILE THEY SLEPT.

The following account of a singular robbery is taken from the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* of the 22d inst.: "A bold and successful robbery was committed on the 18th inst., by which eleven countrymen were relieved of all their money. After disposing of their produce on Wednesday at the market, they put up their carts and wagons in the wagon-yard of Elarbee & Sutton, on Zuoly street, intending to start for their homes early yesterday morning. They were granted the privilege of the use of the basement room of the house and the back piazza as a sleeping place, and having their own quilts, retired to rest. Early in the morning one of them awoke and missed his wallet containing over $100, but thinking that it had somehow slipped out of his pocket on the floor, made diligent search. Failing to find it, he aroused his companions and told of his loss, saying he had been robbed. They in turn investigated their own pockets, and the alarming fact was disclosed that the whole party had been made the victims of this bold thief or thieves. The aggregate loss was over $400. No clue could be obtained. It is supposed that chloroform was used. In the case of two of them, the pockets of their pants were neatly cut out and their pocket-books taken. Evidently it was the work of some one having experience in the business, as it was certainly very remarkable that out of the whole eleven thus robbed, not one should have been awakened during the operation. Two suspicious characters, who arrived from New-York a few days ago, have been spotted and their movements watched. We trust that the scoundrel or scoundrels may be arrested and the money restored to the owners, but of this there is slight hope."

THE BELLE OF MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has received from Carthage, Mo., the following glowing description of a rustic beauty:

"I have heard a great meny both male and female speakind of Pretty faces and lovely woman But the Prettiest face I Ever Beheld is amonge our Carthage fair Daughters She has dark Chestnut Brown hair a full white Brow and the Hansomest Eyes I ever saw so mild and gentle is those Dreamy gray eyes Sutch Rosy Cheeks and full Coral lips the Perfect Picture of helth She is as God formed her with out Paint or Pouder She is as Perfect as woman ever was She is not only Pretty (for Beauty a lone is worth But little) But she is Good and Industrious this noble Girl has made her own living for meny years and no one can say aught against her she does not sew for a living neither does she make hats But she simply does House work she can turn her hand to eny thing about a house Cooking washing iorring scrubing or Milking Chirning or sewing or fancy work my wife said she never saw a more Perfect Lady in her life She goes a Bout her work for more cheerful than those Porlar ornimenes and wall flowers go to the Piana She all ways welcoms with a smile she keeps the house cheerful with her cheerful noise singing But with all her Cheerfulnets there is some thing about her luvly face that shows a sad Grave look as though some Cruel knife had Pearced the true Pure heart I will not give her name she is a inmate of the house of —— and is mutch Beloved By all the famoly the treat her as they do their own Daughter she has the Noblest of Blood in her veins."

TOO LAVISH OF HONORS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It was observed at the close of the late war that the Prussian Government distributed the Iron Cross with a lavishness which might have been imitated from the Second Empire in that abuse of the Legion of Honor which left its red ribbon very little honor in the eyes of sensible Frenchmen. No fewer than 44,000 of such rewards were said to have been granted from Berlin; and it was feared that the special value once attaching to them would suffer greatly in consequence. And the truth of this surmise has become too apparent, from a meloncholy paragraph which is making the round of the German press, which states that the commission charged with the distribution regretfully announces that it is unable to hand over to a large number of the rightful owners these testimonies of patriotic merit, for the excellent reason that "the said owners have entirely withdrawn themselves from the sphere of the authorities concerned and their immediate addresses remain absolutely unknown." Notwithstanding, it is added, that this condition of things was some time ago made public through the journals, "only a very few of the missing owners of this order have since then communicated with the authorities, and of the greater part there is still no further news of their domicile." Over a hundred of these decorations, it appears, are lying unclaimed with the single department which received them for the hospital attendants.

NEW MUSEUM AT ANTWERP.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The celebrated house Plantin-Moretus, at Antwerp, has been finally purchased by the town of Antwerp for 1,200,000 francs, to which the Government contributes 200,000 francs, to be maintained as a museum. It contains inestimable art treasures and curiosities; among them paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools, engravings, manuscripts, and books. It will take years to classify the manuscripts, which are expected to be of great historical value. To give a slight indication of the interest attaching to the house and its contents it suffices to mention that the Plantins were printers to Philip II., and published for him the famous 'polyglot Bible,' (for which, as the Plantin of that time states, he was never paid by the Prince,) that Rubens was the painter of the Plantin family, and that Justus Lipsius worked in the printing office as proof-corrector. The low purchase price of 1,200,000 francs is explained by the desire of the present wealthy proprietors of the house to have it maintained as a monument and museum."

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

The Forestville correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* relates this among the occurrences of last Thursday: "J. C. Mount was married to Mrs. Grace Ann Crowell, of Hamlett, this morning, and about noon the couple drove to the railway station to start on their wedding tour to New-York. While unloading trunks the team became frightened and ran away, throwing the lady out of the wagon. In falling her head struck a post in front of Parsons & House's store, opposite the depot, and she was so seriously injured that she only lived fifteen minutes. She was sixty-two years old."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The German newspapers report an increase of the Army estimates for the Empire by as much as $9,000,000 to be impending.

A monument is be to erected to Pascal at Clermont. The Municipal Council there has voted 3,000 francs toward the estimated cost of 20,000 francs.

It is announced that three new French universities are about to be founded; one at Paris, another at Orleans, and the third at Angers, (Maine-et-Loire.)

The late yacht race for the town cup of Cowes by the yachts of the royal yacht squadron was one of the closest on record. It was won by one second by the schooner Corinne.

A movement has been set on foot among the natives of the Punjaub to get up a provincial testimonial to the Prince of Wales. It is proposed to raise two lakhs of rupees (£20,000) for this purpose.

It is proposed to establish a colonial museum in London at a cost in the first instance of £30,000. The proposal has the support of Mr. Disraeli's Government, and is likely to meet with speedy accomplishment.

The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Tiflis Boku Railway, which will establish steam communication between St. Petersburg and the eastern shores of the Caspian, via the Caucasus, is to be immediately taken in hand.

Oberammergau, celebrated for the representation of the Passion play once in every ten years, is being this Autumn, by special permission of his Majesty King Louis, the scene of a new sacred drama entitled "Die Kreuzeschule" (The School of the Cross.)

A bicycle race over fifty miles, for £100 and the championship, has taken place in England between Thuillet, the French champion, and an amateur named Stanton, of London. The race is described as most exciting, the Englishman finally winning by one yard.

Punch has the following timely item: "A notorious gentleman who has been in jail is reported to have said that he had left prison, after having served his sentence, without any stain on his character. Very likely. Some characters are of such a color that they never show the dirt."

A robe question threatens to agitate the Church of Scotland. At a meeting of the Established Presbytery of Brechin, a Mr. Cameron gave notice of his intention to move "That on all future occasions of induction of ministers the brethren appear in their official robes." He explained that by robes he meant gown and bands.

The Agricultural Laborers' Union, presided over by Mr. Arch, is threatened with dissolution. All the delegates, with the exception of five, have been dismissed, and many of the branches refuse to pay any further money into the funds. The dispute arises in reference to the institution of a new paper by the society.

Authorization has been asked of the Pope by the French Government to allow the Bishops of France to pray for the preservation of the Republic. It is expected that the required permission will be granted, but that the expression "God save the people" will be substituted for the formula "God save the Republic." But why should permission be necessary?

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "I think that it is a fact worth noting that only on the four following occasions since 1773 has the Bank of England minimum rate of discount been so low as 2 per cent., at which it now stands, namely: April 22, 1852, to Jan. 6, 1853; July 24, 1862, to Oct. 30, 1862; July 25, 1867, to Nov. 19, 1868; July 13, 1871, to Sept. 21, 1871."

The *Opinione* of Rome, announces that an agent of the Italian Geographical Society is about to be dispatched to London to purchase the instruments requisite for the expedition to be sent next year to Equatorial Africa. Seventy thousand lire have already been subscribed, and there is every probability of 100,000 lire, the sum fixed by the commission being exceeded.

Galignani reports another fatal Alpine accident in one of the passes near Monte Rosa. A guide named Antille was descending with his party toward Zirval. He was not attached to the others by a rope, and when half-way down his foot slipped on the melting snow, and he fell from rock to rock to the bottom of the immense ravine. His comrades hastened to his rescue, but they only found his remains horribly mangled.

The losses by the French inundations amounted to 24,000,000 francs, and 18,000,000 francs have already been collected by subscription. Of this sum about 1,500,000 francs go from abroad. England has furnished 700,000 francs; Switzerland, 300,000 francs; Alsace-Lorraine, 230,000 francs, and miscellaneous subscriptions in Europe, 300,000 francs. The largest contributors in France proportionately, are the inhabitants of Cette, which city, containing 25,000 souls, has given 75,000 francs. Among departments, the Gironde stands foremost with 1,050,000 francs.

A new steam-engine for street railroads has been introduced in London. It is entirely inclosed, and presents the appearance of a small street car. The advantages claimed for this new pattern are a saving of £300 per annum in the working expenses of each car; an increase of speed when desirable; a more perfect control for stopping and starting than at present; and that at each terminus it can be disconnected and brought to the front of the car in less time than that taken by horses. The trials were considered very satisfactory. This engine is to be brought into use immediately in Paris also.

The Germans have begun new persecutions of the Danes in Sleswick. Both the Danish clubs in Flensborg have been closed by the Police; the leading members have been summoned and cross-questioned, and, finally, the editors of the two Danish organs in Sleswick—the *Freia* and the *Dannevirke* (whose chief editor, Mr. Lorenzen, is suffering six months' imprisonment in Magdeburg)—have been sent to prison for six months on account of articles in their papers claiming the execution of paragraph V. in the Treaty of Prague. This does not look much like the German Government fulfilling its engagements.

Cricketers, heads of public schools, of athletic clubs, and of the universities in England, have been long deliberating over the merits of base-ball. Their decision is at last arrived at, and it is a unanimous one. It is to the effect that base-ball is more fit for boys under twelve or fourteen than for men, and that it is never likely to find favor with English adults. It is acknowledged to be an improvement upon the old game of "rounders," but another objection is thus stated: "The authoritative and dictatorial powers wielded in the game by the umpires are sufficient to militate against the possibility of its ever becoming popular in England."

A chicken case of some interest has recently occurred at a Police Court at Greenock. A little boy was charged with stealing the chicken. One of the witnesses examined was evidently fresh from the Highlands. He said, "I saw'd ta wee boy wi' the wee chicken in pelow his jacket, an' I kenned the wee bird, for I kenned its mother. [Great laughter.] And the poy he telt me that he had got her soomin at the side of the burn." [Great laughter.] The chicken was placed in a basket on the table, and the lid was lifted and the chicken shown to the witness, who said, "I ken its wee cheep. [A laugh.] Ay, and that's the bird, for it's so like its mother." [Laughter.] The case was found not proven.

The twin steam-ship Castalia, built for crossing the English Channel, promises to be a success. For some unknown reason she is condemned by people connected with the railways and hotels, but a traveler on board of her, writing to the London *Times*, says: "The sea was enough to try the regular steamers, but on board the Castalia children were playing about her ample deck, everyone was perfectly comfortable, and I can safely state that it is the first time I ever crossed the Channel without seeing a sign of sickness. We arrived at Calais a good quarter of an hour before the regular steamer, and had plenty of time to arrange about tickets for the railway, baggage, &c., before the departure of the train."

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says: "The circular of the Minister of Education, on the socialistic propaganda in the Empire, has produced almost a panic among the educated class of Russians. According to the picture drawn by the Minister, the state of affairs is indeed alarming; parents are teaching their children the wildest communism, and the national schools have become holders of revolutionary ideas. Every one sees and admits the evil, but it is hard to find a remedy. To render the school discipline more strict would only make matters worse, and, indeed, it is already too strict. The real source of the evil is that the Russian people are driven into extravagant and morbid political theories by their being forbidden to take a practical part in politics; and the Government must make up its mind to face the alternative of either a socialist revolution compared with which the convulsions which France has passed are mere child's play, or the adoption of some sort of parliamentary system."

The centenary of Michael Angelo has revived the interest of the Italians for everything connected with the great artist, and led to the discovery of some interesting facts concerning him. Thus the examination of the judicial archives of Rome has disclosed the existence of an official inventory made by order of the Governor of the city, immediately after the death of Buonaroti. In that document are mentioned, not only the furniture, the clothes, the money, and the horses belonging to him, but also different unfinished statues, and several cartoons are spoken of. Some information is also to be found as to his domestic arrangements, his illness, &c. An equally interesting circumstance is the discovery, or rather the deciphering, of an unpublished sonnet by him. It is written on the back of an original drawing of his, which forms part of the collection made by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and purchased by the University of Oxford.

Paris has just lost another celebrity. Simeon Bouffard, commonly known as the rag-pickers' banker, has died at the good old age of eighty odd, and the rag-picking world are now in mourning. Simeon lived in a little hut on the Route de la Révolte, a quarter known to few but the profession. His only family was a cat and a monkey. For forty years past he had been the resource and consolation of rag-pickers in distress. When they were hard up they repaired to Simeon, who advanced them money on any rags they might possess, at the moderate interest of fifteen per cent. In this way Père Simeon amassed a fortune of several thousands of pounds. He died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy, and when discovered the cat was playing with his head, and the monkey had put on his cap and spectacles. As Simeon Bouffard, like Topsy, never had a father or mother, or any other relation, and never made a will, his little fortune will fall into the State coffers.

A case which came up on appeal before the Calcutta High Court the other day (the correspondent of the London *Times* writes) is an amusing illustration of the extraordinary ideas of law and justice which are still to be found among some of the subordinate judicial officers in the Indian provinces. A native gentleman asked a number of friends to a dinner party. His guests accepted the invitation; but when the day came they, for some reason best known to themselves, did not attend, nor did they send any apologies. Thereupon the host promptly sued them for the price of the food which he had provided for the banquet, and which, through their want of courtesy, had been wasted. The Moonsiff who heard the case thought the cause of action a good one, and gave the insulted host a decree for the amount claimed. The High Court took a more rational if less sentimental view of the matter. The Moonsiff's decision was reversed, the presiding Judge remarking with grim humor that if the law laid down by the lower court were correct, then "the risk of accepting invitations would be very serious indeed."

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

A correspondent of the London newspapers at Portsmouth states that Major Snow, who is at present taking part in the court-martial at Plymouth, has been selected to command the Guard of Honor of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (100 men) which is to proceed with the Prince of Wales to India. This officer is well known in the service as having taken a leading part in the Baltic expedition of 1854-55. The officer second in command of the Marines will be Lieut. Burrowes, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. A subaltern of the Royal Marine Artillery will also be with the troops going out in the Serapis. The quadrille and string bands for the ship are to be formed by scratch corps of instrumentalists chosen from the four bands of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Artillery; Capt. the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C. B., the commandant of the Serapis, is a brother of Lord Wolverton's and heir-presumptive to the title. He is known in the Navy as a most distinguished officer. The second officer, Commander Frederick G. D. Bedford, it will not be forgotten, rendered valuable services during the Ashantee war as First Lieutenant of the hospital ship Victor Emmanuel. Since his return to England he has written a book, which is now a standard work in the Navy—*The Sailor's Pocket Book.* The Staff Commander is Mr. William B. Goldsmith, late of the Malabar troop-ship, a most efficient navigating officer. Among the Lieutenants are Mr. Henry Smith-Dorrien, brother of the "King" of the Scilly Islands, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, who left the Naval University at Greenwich a few days since to join the Serapis. While the Serapis is being got ready for sea many of the officers and the portion of the ship's company already selected for service are lodged on board the Belvidera. The quarters for the officers on board the Serapis will, in accordance with the desires of these gentlemen, be furnished in a very neat way, and the prominent features of the ornamentation of the ward-room will be portraits of her Majesty and the members of the royal family.

Most of the furniture for the ship is being made at the dockyard, but a quantity, valued at between two and three thousand pounds worth, has been ordered from Jackson & Graham's. The curtain-screens, dividing the drawing and reception rooms on the saloon deck, are suspended in such a way that they can be drawn back and the whole deck may at times be left clear.

Round this splendidly furnished inclosure very many lamps and mirrors are fixed, and the light from these will no doubt add much to the attractiveness of the long night-time peculiar to the tropics. The oaken pavilion on the deck, within which it is expected the principal travelers will pass away many hours of the long voyage to India, is now finished. It has been built in a substantial manner, so as to withstand any ill effects from the rolling of the vessel. Ships built high usually roll badly in a rough sea. Though possibly the best of the troop-ships, the Serapis is not exempt from a rolling tendency. Her inclination seaward has, on occasions, reached as much as 39°.

THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

The London *Standard*, of Aug. 11, says: "The Secretary to this alliance has just issued a small pamphlet, in which he reviews the session of 1875. He remarks that a portion of the session has been again occupied by the discussion of several measures and questions urged in the interests of the Ultramontane party which seriously affect the Protestant constitution of the country, and threaten to endanger the rights and liberty of the subject. It is clear that the discussion of these questions must again occupy the attention of Parliament, and the alliance have, therefore, considered it advantageous to issue a brief review of the session, indicating the dangerous character of the demands which have been urged by the Romish party. The address points out that the elections held last year had for their result that for the first time for many years a majority was placed in the hands of Government strong enough to carry all necessary measures without yielding to Ultramontane intrigues. The knowledge of this fact, or possibly the Protestant character of the house, may have influenced the action of the Ultramontane party in withholding this session several measures for the advancement of their aims which had in former sessions occupied the attention of Parliament. Among these may be numbered the Religious Disabilities Abolition bill and the Prison Ministers' bill. The most uncompromising opposition was given by the Protestant Alliance to these measures, and the bills were withdrawn, but it must not be supposed that the designs of either have been relinquished. The proposal also to open the highest offices of State to Roman Catholics and deprive the Queen of her Protestant counselors is a portion of the policy which has been again and again attempted by the Romish party, and will undoubtedly be renewed."

DR. KENEALY AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

The Leicester Magna Charta Association has adopted a resolution declaring that Dr. Kenealy, "in and out of Parliament, has shown that he lacks sagacity, caution, and temper; that he is violent, tyrannical, and dictatorial, and that his acceptance of the people's pence for so-called Magna Charta purposes, in the absence of a responsible treasurer, is discreditable and open to the greatest censure."

CRAMPS, COLIC, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and Dysentery are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It removes all soreness of the Bowels, quiets the Stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for many affections of the Bowels, prevalent among children and adults in the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.—*Advertisement.*

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To the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the Quillaya Saponaria, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its bark gives to the fragrant SOZODONT much of its unrivaled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

No Medicine ever had stronger recommendations for its intrinsic merit than the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

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DIED.

BURR.—In the Adirondacks, on Thursday, ROWLAND S. BURR, in the 20th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, from the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Monroe st., Brooklyn.

COLE.—On Friday, Aug. 27, at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., after a severe and protracted illness, HARRIET J., wife of Rev. Isaac D. Cole.

The funeral services will take place in the Reformed Church of Spring Valley, on Monday, Aug. 30, at 12 M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CRABTREE.—On Aug. 28, LYDIA W. CRABTREE, widow of William Crabtree, of Savannah, Ga., in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her grandson, W. V. Tupper, No. 171 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

EVESSON.—On the 29th inst., after a long and severe illness, HENRY EVESSON, Jr., in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Henry Evesson, No. 21 Bank st.

GEARY.—At Ocean Grove, on Thursday, 26th inst., DANIEL GEARY, of Newark, N. J., aged 65 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 125 Lincoln av., (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Interment on Tuesday at White Plains, N. Y.

HAWLEY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 26, MARY STILES HAWLEY, wife of the late Charles Hawley, aged 77 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Monday, the 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEWLETT.—On Sunday, Aug. 29, at her residence, at Great Neck, Long Island, Mrs. ELIZABETH HEWLETT, widow of the late Joseph L. Hewlett, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot at Great Neck on the arrival of the 12:30 train from Hunter's Point.

HOAGLAND.—On Sunday, 29th inst., CORNELIA E. L. HOAGLAND.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,066 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—Saturday, Aug. 28, at Freehold, N. J., E. A., son of William H. Jackson, No. 35 East 20th st., New-York.

Funeral, 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 31, at Freehold, N. J.

KIRK.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, the 29th inst., CHARLOTTE F., wife of Rev. William Henry Kirk and daughter of the late Sylvanus J. Penniman, of Albany.

Funeral at residence, Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3:50 P. M. Interment at Albany. Cars leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2:30.

MACLAREN.—At Geneva, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 27, JANE STEVENSON, wife of Rev. D. C. MacLaren, D. D., aged 72 years.

Funeral at her residence, Monday, at 11 o'clock.

McADAM.—On Saturday evening, FRANKLIN McADAM, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 338 West 29th st., on Tuesday at 11 A. M.

NOE.—On Thursday, the 26th inst., after a short illness, JAMES H. NOE, aged 58 years, 7 months, and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TRACY.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 28, EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOUGHT.—On Saturday, the 28th inst., SAMUEL L. VOUGHT, aged 70 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 East 10th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock M.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, 26th inst., at Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., THOMAS WILLIAMS, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at his late residence, No. 18 West 36th st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

MAGNETIC ENGINES.

Organists and others interested are invited to call at JARDINE & SON'S, and Mason & Hamlin's, and see the new motor blowing organs, or at our store.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THE OFFENSIVE BREATH WHICH IS produced by unhealthy secretions of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal is purified by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, SEPT. 1,
THE THACKERAY SKETCH BOOK,
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NOTES AND ANECDOTES.

Illustrated by a profusion of sketches by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, depicting humorous incidents in his school-life, and favorite characters in the books of his every-day reading, with five colored plates, and nearly six hundred wood engravings from Thackeray's orginal drawings. Large 12mo., cloth, extra gilt, $3 75.

An exceedingly curious and valuable volume, the diverting pages of which are adorned by some six hundred engraved fac similies of the little caricature sketches which the illustrious author of 'Vanity Fair' was perpetually scribbling in the margins of books, and on every scrap of paper which came in his way, and which these eyes have witnessed him scribbling scores of times.—*G. A. Sala, in the Illustrated London News.*

Scribner, Welford & Armstrong have recently issued:

1. SHAKESPEARE DIVERSIONS; A MEDLEY OF MOTLEY WEAR.

By FRANCIS JACOX. 8vo., cloth, 500 pages. $4.

This work, as its title indicates, is a fresh contribution to the illustration and criticism of the "Immortal Bard." Full of parallels (curious and amusing) from literature and real life, illustrative of passages in his works, and dealing with subjects deeply interesting to the poet, scholar, or intelligent reader. Among the contents, all largely subdivided and elaborated, are—1. Among the Sonnets. 2. Among the Poems. 3. King Lear. 4. Lear and Kent. 5. Lear, Goneril and Reagan. 6. Gloster and his Son. 7. Lear out in the Storm. 8. Lear's Madness. 9. Lear at the Last. 10. Hotspur. 11. Falstaff at Gadshill. 12. Falstaff on the March and in the Field. 13. Falstaff and his Creditors. 14 and 15. Falstaff at Eastcheap, and his Death. 16. Shallow and Silence.

2. WOLF-HUNTING AND WILD SPORT IN BRITTANY. By the author of "Dartmoor Days," &c., with Illustrations by Col. Crealocke, C. B. Large crown 8vo., cloth. $3.

From the *Saturday Review*: "We have, perhaps, said enough to show with what spirit the author describes a sport which has all the attractions of danger, and which sporting enthusiasts may probably still enjoy within easy reach of their homes.

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POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock.

J. M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.

SPECIAL MEETING OF NINTH ASSEMBLY District Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Building, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Delegates to State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Sept. 8.

G. J. HUNTER, President.

G. W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Aug. 28, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, sold the five-story (unfinished) brown-stone tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of East Fifty-ninth street, for $12,000, to Isaac V. D. Schuyler; also, a similar sale by the same order, of the five-story (unfinished) brown-stone tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50.2 feet south of East Fifty-second street, for $15,020, to same purchaser; also, a similar sale by the same order, of the five-story (unfinished) brown-stone tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Sixtieth street, north side, 150 feet west of First avenue, for $12,751, to same purchaser; also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 100, adjoining the above, for $13,500, to same purchaser.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 28, was $198,349, as against $153,625, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

Monday, Aug. 30.

By Messrs. Winans & Davis, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davis, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25x84.4, No. 552 Broome street, north side, 150 feet east of Varick street. Also a similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25x100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street.

By James M. Miller, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25x126, on East Twelfth street, north side, 400 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of a plot 8 by 160 by 51.10 by 155 by 42 by 19 on East Twelfth street, adjoining above.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. De Wolf, Esq., Referee, of one plot 100.8 by 100, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Ninety-first street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot 35 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, 131.6 feet west of Willis avenue. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot, 35 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, south side, 186.6 feet west of Willis avenue, Twenty-third Ward.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 2 o'clock, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dykeman, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, north side, 175 feet west of Clifton avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.8 by 85.7, No. 66 Front street, north side, between Old and Coenties slips. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot, 100 by 200, on Central avenue, west side, extending through to Inwood avenue, 225 feet south of G[illegible]ard avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.8 by 100, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street.

By George H. Scott, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. S. Grove, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 50.5 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By James M. Miller, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot, 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also a similar sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 99.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By John H. Willson, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of the building with lot 20 by 80, on East Sixty-first street, south side, 80 feet west of Lexington avenue.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

By O. G. Bennett, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oliver J. Wells, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 93.7, No. 222 Clinton street, east side, 50 feet south of Madison street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the building with lot 19.10 by 80, on Seventh avenue, west side, 59 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By J. Thomas Stearns, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. M. Hillman, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.1 by 100 by 83.4 by 102.11, on Grand avenue, south-east corner of Orchard street; also a similar sale of ten lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above; also a similar sale, same Referee, of seven lots, each 25 by 100, on Sylvan avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Oxford street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington avenue; house with lot 18 by 100.5, adjoining above, and three houses, with lots each 17 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 254 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas S. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of two lots each 25 by 100, on St. Ann avenue, north-east corner of Westchester Railroad street, (excepting 31 feet on St. Ann avenue, as widened.)

Friday Sept. 3.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 20 by 65 on Tenth avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of Sixty-ninth street.

By B. P. Fairchild, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 125 on Rider avenue, west side, 593 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, AUG. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story unfinished brown-stone tenement-house, with lot, on 1st av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 25x100	$12,000
1 five-story unfinished brown-stone tenement-house, with lot, on 1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 25x100	11,478
1 five-story unfinished brown-stone tenement-house, with lot, on 2d av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x100	15,020
1 five-story unfinished brown-stone tenement-house, with lot, on East 60th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100	12,751
1 five-story unfinished brown-stone tenement-house, with lot, on East 60th st., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100	13,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

Carmine st., No. 42 (all interest in) Henry F. Ketchum (Orange County) to Mary E. Dean, (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)	$250
West Houston st. s. s., 300.2 ft. e. of Varick st., 43.7x100; leasehold; William Cleary to George Punchard	13,400
3d st., s. s. 150 ft. e. of Avenue C, Twenty-fourth Ward, 87.6x159.9, also tract adjoining same, on s. w. s. 50x68, Francis McSweeney to Mary A. McSweeney, subject to mortgages, $1,100	nom.
30th st., n. s., 197.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.5x98.9, Herman Kahlo to Justine Spiegel	12,500
60th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Isaac V. D. Schuyler, foreclosed, subject to mortgages $13,250	25
60th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Isaac V. D. Schuyler, foreclosed, subject to mortgages $12,250	50
Railroad av., lots Nos. 27 and 28, 75x150, on map of Bathgate Farm, West Farms; Fordham av. and Bathgate place, 59.3x130.5x130x70.6; lots No. 201 and 202 on same map; Michael H. Phelan and William Hill to Charles B. Tatham, Brooklyn, other considerations and	nom.
Willard av., s. s. 375 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100; William Burnard to Dominick Morogh	275
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. w. of 59th st., 25x100; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Isaac V. D. Schuyler, foreclosed, subject to mortgages of $11,145	100
1st av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 25x100; John A. Goodlett, referee, to Isaac V. D. Schuyler, foreclosed, subject to mortgages of $11,645	100
1st av., e. s., 76.7 ft. n. of 75th st., 25.6x88; Michael McGinty to Richard O'Mara	9,000
2d av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x100; John A. Goodlett, referee, to Isaac V. D. Schuyler, foreclosed, subject to mortgages of $14,339	400
10th av., n. e. corner 154th st., 50x125; Lawson N. Fuller to George W. Crabb, ½ part	5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, CLOSE to 5th av., a handsome four-story 22-foot house, fully furnished, for $34,000.

Also,

In 31st st., near Madison av., a beautiful four-story English basement house, 20 ft. wide, tastefully decorated. Price low.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house for sale; size 21.6x50x88; perfect order; [illegible] Broadway and below 50th st.; lowest price, $18,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 76 Chambers st.

A PARTY HAVING A VERY VALUABLE property in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York will exchange the same for a good farm, with stock and implements of about the value of $25,000. Address FUNDUS, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS mortgage on valuable property in New-York City. Address MORTGAGE, No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT WELL-BUILT HOUSE, NO. 17 East 73d st., 22x60, four stories and basement; price, $43,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 226 West 48th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT full-sized house and furniture, on East 48th st., close to 5th av. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED house, fronting on Madison square. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OUR NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE, IS NOW READY, And will be sent to any address Or furnished on application to No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Broadway, corner Wall st. NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street, running thence northerly and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street one foot; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington avenue thirty-two feet and three inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said northerly side of East Thirty seventh street eighteen feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York. au16-2aw3wM&Th.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street, running thence northerly and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The first floor, French apartment suite in Black's new building, corner 5th av. and 28th st., consisting of two parlors, four bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms; butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, and servant's room; furniture good as new, made to order in Paris for the present owner; can be seen after Sept. 1, between the hours of 9 to 11 A. M.; possession given immediately.

A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE.—To let, a superb new house on Gramercy Park, 26 feet front, newly and completely furnished in the most costly manner, together with stable, room for ten horses and carriages. Will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family at a moderate price. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY BROWN-STONE house, richly furnished, newly frescoed and painted throughout, to rent to a small family at a low figure; located on Lexington av., near 46th st.; rent $200 per month. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

A FULL-SIZED CORNER HOUSE TO LET.—One of the best locations on west side below 34th st.; perfect order; contains twenty rooms; suitable for large family or boarding-house; rent, $2,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 76 Chambers st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME, TEN ROOMS, ALL the comforts of a $50,000 house in New-York; rent at the low price of $45 per month; Halsey street cars, Fulton Ferry, the best in Brooklyn, pass the door. J. W. BARNUM, owner, No. 253 Halsey st.

ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK AND DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—To let, on 55th st. between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av., A No. 1 flats in suites of seven to ten rooms. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET BY THE year in the apartment houses north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st. Bright, sunny rooms, with baths, closets, &c. Apply at 531 5th av. JAMES P. COLT.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to R. G. MOULTON, Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 779 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S, second, third, and fourth floors, together or separate; splendid location for millinery goods, tailor, or any light manufacturing business. AMIDON, No. 220 5th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STORE, in a country town. Address, stating lowest rent and all particulars, R. MILLER, No. 172 8th av., New-York.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS DESIRE AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house in an unexceptionable location; undoubted references, and rent in advance. Address L. H., Riverside House, 152d st., Carmansville.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REFINEMENT would like the situation of governess or housekeeper in a gentleman's family, either in the country or City; references required and given; money not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address J. C. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A LADY FROM BOSTON DESIRES THE superintendence of a private household; reference at No. 64 Irving place, and from prominent Eastern gentlemen. Address H., No. 135 Macdougal st., or call after 3 P. M., Monday, Aug. 30.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; select servants; all nationalities; also colored male and female servants; City or country; lady at tending.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av., families returning from the country will find a large number of first-class servants, cooks, laundresses, &c., of every description, both Protestant and Catholic; also coachmen, waiters, &c.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, useful men, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants, highly recommended at Mrs. LOWE'S, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, tidy chamber-maid, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman; is a first-class waitress and very experienced chamber-maid; willing to assist at the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, AND Lady's Maid.—By a respectable, well-recommended young woman; good chamber-maid; cuts, fits, operates, dress-makes, &c.; take full charge of a lady's wardrobe; dresses hair excellently; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 7th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO knows a servant's place and wears neat print dresses, for chamber-work and waiting; makes salads; understands care of silver, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 236 East 36th st., front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl; can do house-work of all kinds well; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough chamber-maid and very neat sewer; would also wait on lady, &c.; has ten years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl to take care of children, and sew and do house work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A good chamber-maid or excellent waitress; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 51 East 33d st., near Madison av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, whom we know to be thoroughly honest, sober, and industrious, as a good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. References thoroughly investigated at this agency.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking perfectly; boning, larding, all kinds of desserts and fancy dishes; excellent baker; best testimonials from first-class families for character and capability; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR House-work.—By a German Protestant young woman in a private family; is a plain family cook and laundress, and will make herself useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References thoroughly investigated at this agency.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., also game and poultry, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References thoroughly investigated at this agency.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; understands the care of milk, making of butter, &c.; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, and is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; PROTESTANT; steady and reliable; for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake maker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF THIRTY, with City reference, as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work, and is a thoroughly clean, respectable servant; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A thorough cook in all styles; has lived three years in her last place; employer can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GOOD COOK and baker; thoroughly understands her business; several years' best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—OR WOULD DO housework in a small private family, by a neat, competent, willing girl with good City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of cooking; excels in baking and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A young girl to do light chamber-work. Address L. and K., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Reference, present employer, No. 41 East 62d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, a competent dress-maker, good cutter, fitter, and trimmer, wishes a few more engagements by the day; $2 50 a day. Call at No. 162 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, who can give the best of references, wishes to make engagements for the month of September; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; terms moderate. Apply at No. 320 West 34th st., where now employed.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; best reference. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady in a family; is accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands all kinds of cooking; or would take a furnished house and board the owner in part payment for the rent where she could take some other boarders to pay expenses; best of reference. Call or address Housekeeper, 308 East 13th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, who will be found competent and trustworthy; is experienced in sickness; can be highly recommended. Call at or address No. 237 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN woman to do general work; is thoroughly capable of doing good plain cooking and first-class washing and ironing; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work, or chamber-work and nurse; city or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; speaks some English; best references. Address F. F., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, to go abroad with a family this Autumn. Apply by letter to Annette, care L. P. Morton, No. 503 5th av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; or would take a place as chamber-maid, and do the fine washing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; references thoroughly investigated at this agency.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a thorough good laundress; careful; is a very good ironer, and will not object to assist in chamber-work; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman with most satisfactory references as laundress; flutes, polishes, &c., and is perfectly willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day, or will take washing home; is a good ironer; best City reference. Call on Mrs. Bach, No. 340 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR as Laundress.—Would assist in other work; fully competent; good City reference. Call or address No. 201 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, as invalid's or monthly nurse; is a woman of considerable experience, and excellent character for gentleness and patience, from former employers. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; understands the care of children thoroughly, and is a good seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GENTEEL young French girl; speaks English and has good recommendations from her last employer. Address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has no children, a child to nurse; will receive every care. Apply at No. 615 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is a neat, quick sewer by hand; no objection to make herself useful in a good home; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; City or country; is a thorough chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; references thoroughly investigated at this agency.

WAITRESS—BY A WELL-TRAINED WAITRESS; equal to a man; is active, neat, and highly recommended. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to go out two days in the week to wash and iron; understands the doing up of lace curtains and shades; the best of City reference. Call or address Mrs. O'Connor, No. 293 Mott st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; best reference. Call or address for two days Mrs. McCloskey, No. 319 West 25th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE in the treatment of chronic diseases by magnetic and physical manipulations will attend the patient at his residence if desired. Address F. BERNARD, No. 80 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; also of washing all kinds of wagons and carriages; can do plain gardening; can milk; understands the entire care of a gentleman's place in the country or a private place in the City; has reference as to honesty and capability, and as to the above call or address, for three days, J. C. Corner, 22d st. and 7th av., in livery stable, Mr. Abbott.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-six years; lately landed; can care and drive horses, wash wagons, clean harness, do plain gardening, care cattle, milk, and do other chores about a place; wages moderate. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN, aged thirty-nine years; is a good coachman and groom; can also do gardening, milk, care cattle, pump water, build fires, &c.; the best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a careful driver, an excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; married; no incumbrance; willing and respectful; will be highly recommended. Call or address J. Q., No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; will be disengaged by the first of the month; five years' first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 127 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a respectable single young man; is a good, careful driver and understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; eight years' City and country reference. Address D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objections to the country; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; will be found thoroughly efficient and willing; has four years' best City reference. Call or address J. D., at Club Stable, No. 521 5th av., corner 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, married, sober, and industrious, and can give the best of reference from former employers; City or country. Call or address J. O., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—BY A PROTESTANT; IS A FIRST-class driver; has first-class City references from last place. Address W. H. W., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, with small family; best City reference; eleven years with present employer; willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address No. 784 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AS COACHMAN and groom, by a first-class man: six years with last employer; leaves on account of his selling out. Call on or address R. F., No. 615 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED MAN as coachman; understands his business. Call on Monday at No. 232½ East 20th st., or address W. A., No. 116 West 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent man, who will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references; City or country. Call on or address J. M. C., No. 876 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 286 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, SINgle man, aged twenty-seven years; has five years' first-class City references; understands his business thoroughly; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly, and can be highly recommended; will be found willing and obliging. Address Mr. Wright, No. 311 4th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is also a good gardener if required; willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; City or country; best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; willing to make himself useful; strictly temperate; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; has eight years' first-class City references for sobriety, willingness, and capability; has no objection to City or country. Address or call on Thomas, No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands horses in every way; good careful driver; good groom; sober, industrious, and trustworthy; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 132 West 31st st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced man as first-class coachman; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; has both City and country references. Call on or address T. D., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man as coachman, plain gardener, or to take care of stock; is an excellent milker; is sober and honest; can give good recommendations. Address C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN IN City or country; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Apply to Jesse Daw, No. 683 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last employer, No. 361 5th av. Call or address W. K., at stable, No. 490 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent man; has best references; City or country. Call on or address J. M. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant married man, aged twenty-six years, with wife and one child; he can do all kinds of farm-work and plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, &c.; prefers rooms or house to live in; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England, and farming in the western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly management of hot and green house, and well experienced in raising flowers and vegetables; is strictly temperate, obliging, and to be trusted; has been foreman in large nurseries in England and Germany, and has best references. Address J. M. W., care of Mr. Eichinger, Albany.

GARDENER OR AGRICULTURIST.—BY A Scotchman; married, no family; a thorough practical gardener; hot and cold graperies, green-house plants, vegetables, &c.; also general farm management; six years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. C., at Messrs. Bliss & Sons', No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN; understands his business in every branch; also the management of a farm; best reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-eight years, who can milk, care cattle and horses, drive oxen and horses, do farm-work, gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, WHOM we know; would like a place in a private family, in City or country; understands his duties thoroughly; also, the care of silver, &c., and can furnish two years' reference from last employers, who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, TWENTY-SIX years old, in a private family as waiter and to be generally useful; drive and care horses, attend furnace; he is willing and obliging; can read and write English; best reference. Call at No. 120 Prince st. M. Lambert.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has eight years' City reference from his former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS RECENTLY left, or is about leaving school, to assist as cashier in a retail store; must be quick at figures and write a fair hand. Address J. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A RAPID, ACCURATE, AND WELL educated stenographer; daily dictation; must be first-class to command good pay, which will be by the page or folio. Address AUTHOR, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR HOUSEwork; those who can bring reference for capacity, honesty, and sobriety may address HOUSE, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR AND finisher on coats; good wages. Call at No. 36 Clinton st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. K. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5. Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK, Between 37th and 38th sts. MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway. The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS, ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SÉE, English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE. English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14. A. P. NORTHROP, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y. Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.) School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27; KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1. Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES OR MISSES CAN find a refined and genuine home, with private instruction in English branches, languages, (modern, by oral method,) vocal and instrumental music, in a family residing at a beautiful country seat in this State; easy access by cars; unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 1,208, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH, Successors to MISS HINSDALE. Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.) Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector. **No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.**

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st. Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application. Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business. B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MONTROSE MILIT. INSTITUTE.—HOME SCHOOL for Boys. C. G. KINGMAN, A. M., Orange, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 219 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Hammond's School,

NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV. This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application. MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons: Rev. Dr Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Prof. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES, Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

THE MISSES PAINE, No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27. Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y. Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 14.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge. P. W. MOELLER.

MOUNT ANTHONY SEMINARY FOR Boys, Bennington Centre, opens Sept. 7. A home rather than boarding-school; classics and mathematics; a few girls taken. Address George W. Yates, Principal, or, until Sept. 3, W. A. M., No. 49 Clinton Place, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER boarding and day school for young ladies and children, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens Sept. 13. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMÉE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS (EITHER DAY OR resident) to instruct two children under fourteen years of age; one who speaks French fluently, and has a thorough knowledge of the English branches and music; references required. Address Box No. 46 Post Office, Brooklyn.

AS TUTOR IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—By a student of Columbia, to pay wholly or in part for board, according to time given; references exchanged. Address E. R., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALE TEACHERS WANTED.—CLASSICS, English branches, drawing. Apply during school hours at the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY HOLDING A diploma from Paris desires a position as French teacher in a school or as governess in a private family. Address P. G. H., Box No. 524 Stamford, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE PUPILS in school or families for the piano. Address M. A. N., Harlem Branch Office.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR. NO. 914 BROADWAY, 20TH AND 21ST STS. IN THE STORE! In the Store! IN THE STORE! OPENING begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. DON'T COME until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

A display of IMPORTED PATTERNS and ALL the latest designs in toilets.

We wish to say that this season's receipts of fashions from abroad is the LARGEST, and the CHANGES are more marked than for years. We cannot give descriptions here. But ONE we WILL MENTION, called the "CARDINAL," that we think will paralyze curiosity. Everything will be prepared on WEDNESDAY, THIS WEEK. Patterns will be ready, with a CLOTH MODEL to each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to our "Monthly WORLD OF FASHION," $3 a year, and our "ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR," $1 10 a year, will be received. We shall give a PREMIUM to each subscriber this week and next. A. BURDETTE SMITH, NO. 914 BROADWAY, 20th and 21st sts. IN THE STORE! In the Store! IN THE STORE!

GRAND OPENING OF AUTUMN STYLES at Mme DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 17 East 14th st., on Wednesday, Sept. 1; ready on the same day, Mme. DEMOREST'S "What to Wear," price 15 cts.; and the "Illustrated Portfolio of Fashions," price 10 cts.

DAMAGED BROWN MUSLINS AND DRILLS.—Also cloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c.; good goods, only slightly damaged, at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, (FRENCH,) ESTABLISHED in New-York, importing and manufacturing goods, new in the market, and possessed of first-class business name and customers, wants a silent or active partner, with a fair capital, to enlarge the business and make it unequaled; $300,000 has been made in it; or would make arrangements with a large house to buy and manufacture exclusively for them in Europe. Address BIENVENUE, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$5,000 WANTED FOR A SURE AND safe investment; will pay ten per cent. quarterly; parties not satisfied after first three months are privileged to withdraw their money. Address GUARANTEE, No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $25,000 TO $50,000 capital in the wholesale butter, cheese, and general produce business. Business well established. A party desiring an interview will address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post Office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 15
RUSSIA.....WED., Sept. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route (or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pousolz.....Saturday, Sept. 18
*PERRIRE, Danre.....Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES.....Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
ALPS.....Sept. 8
ETNA.....Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS.....Sept. 11

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, and $80; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 2 at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....Wed. (The Queen,Sep.18,7:30A.M.
Egypt, Sept. 1, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 4, 8:30 A. M.
VICTORIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Sept. 4

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded to Florida and Brunswick.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 28th.....2 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....3 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st.....8 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st.....3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

WILMINGTON, Capt. HOLMES, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.....Aug. 31, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CHINA.....Sept. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. Cabin fare, $300 currency.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Sept. 1 | RISDON.....Sept. 25
NAVARINO.....Sept. 15 | OTHELLO.....Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alzer, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 4 | HERMANN, Wed., Sept. 15
MAIN.....Sat., Sept. 11 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Sept. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHESAPEAKE leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 7 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 25 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th..7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:45 A. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st.....3:30 P. M.	

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 28th.....2 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....3 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st.....8 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st.....3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for DEAL at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:45, 11:05 A. M., 2:55, 5:05 P. M.
Leave Deal at 7:55, 11:15 A. M., 3:05, 5:15 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M.
Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains; and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK at DEAL STATION with the 9:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains, and at LONG BRANCH STATION with the 5 P. M. train from New-York.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 1:0, 2:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MAY 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—EXPRESS EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

On and after
THURSDAY, July 1, 1875,

Trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M., and 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 8:15, 10:15 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, 9:40, and 11 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will leave hourly from 8:30 to 10:15 A. M., and thereafter every 35 minutes until 10:30 P. M.

On SATURDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) connects with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoaglandt's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.
Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 3:30 and 3

SUNDAY CRIME.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER SON.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD WOMAN AT NOON—SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER—HE RETURNS TO THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY AND IS ARRESTED—THE RESULT OF DRINK.

Shortly after noon yesterday, as Patrolman Hendricks, of the Eighth Precinct Police, was going from the station-house to his home for dinner, and while he was passing through South Fifth avenue, he was accosted by a colored woman, who was greatly excited, and who informed him that there was a woman lying dead in a room on the top floor of the house No. 189 South Fifth avenue, and it was supposed that she had been murdered by her son. The officer immediately repaired to the house indicated, and ascending to the upper floor found in a small front room the body of a woman lying on the floor partially covered by a quantity of dirty bed-clothing. Notice was immediately sent to the Prince Street Police Station, and Sergt. Knight, who was in command, sent several policemen to take charge of the premises and to investigate the matter. Information was obtained from the neighbors that the woman had died a violent death, and the appearance of the body gave rise to the same supposition. It was also known that a son of the deceased had been carousing with her during the night, and it was believed that he had killed his mother during a drunken brawl. This suspicion was confirmed by the disappearance of the son. Sergt. Riley obtained a description of the fugitive, who was last seen about the premises at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and sent out a general alarm to all the police stations in this City, describing the supposed murderer and ordering his arrest. Capt. McDonnell soon after arrived and took charge of the case. He dispatched officers in various directions to look for the fugitive, and one of the officers succeeded in arresting him at the corner of Spring street and South Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon.

Shortly after the murder was discovered a TIMES reporter visited the premises and learned the following details of the tragedy: The house in which the murder was committed is a two-story brick dwelling, very dilapidated, and filthy in the extreme. It is inhabited by white and colored people who do not bear a very enviable reputation. A small front room on the top floor was occupied by Mrs. Mary Callaghan, an Irishwoman, about forty-nine years of age, her son, Thomas Callaghan, aged twenty-eight, and her daughter Katie, a bright, intelligent girl, aged fifteen years. Mrs. Callaghan had been a widow for twelve or thirteen years, her husband having been drowned in the Erie Canal in Rochester, N. Y., and the rest of the family consists of another daughter, who is a widow named Ellen Duncan, at present in service at Lancaster, N. H., and a son, James, who is serving with the Sixth United States Cavalry in the West. The family record is not a very creditable one. Ellen, the eldest daughter, married a negro, and Katie, the youngest, who is employed at the feather manufactory of Hyman Cohnfeld, corner of Grand and Greene streets, it is reported is living with a colored man. Thomas, the elder son, has lived a very irregular life. He enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New-York States Volunteers, during the war, and at the close of the struggle entered the regular army, enlisting in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and serving with that corps until last November, when he returned to this City. James, the younger brother, enlisted in the Sixth United States Cavalry at the age of eighteen, two years ago. Since Thomas' return from the army he has been doing nothing for a living, and has been leading a very dissipated life. He heard that his mother was on too intimate terms with the colored men living in the house, and this gave rise to frequent quarrels between them. Mrs. Callaghan drank to excess, and was known to have been drunk for a week at a time. The room occupied by the Callaghans was very poorly furnished, and everything in the apartment had the air of squalid poverty.

From the statement made by the daughter Katie, it appears that about three weeks ago her brother Thomas, in a drunken fit, beat her mother and herself. Her mother had him arrested, and he was locked up at the Prince Street Police Station. Mrs. Callaghan, however, when he was taken to court the next morning, refused to prosecute, and he was discharged. He then went to Albany or Troy, and returned last Monday. Since that time both her mother and brother have been constantly drunk, quarreling and fighting all the time. Katie stated that she came home at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night and found them both drunk and quarreling. As she was afraid that they would beat her, she left the house and remained away until midnight, when, thinking they had gone to sleep, she returned, but found them still drinking. She remained in the room until about 2 o'clock in the morning. Her mother and brother abused her, and the latter threatened to kill her. She therefore again left the room and slept on the rear stoop of the house until between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when she took refuge at the house of a neighbor, Mrs. Huggs. At about 9 o'clock her brother came to the door of Mrs. Huggs' apartment and demanded to know if she [Katie] was there. Mrs. Huggs denied that the girl was there, and he went away muttering that his mother was dying, and that he would kill his sister if he got hold of her. She did not see him again until he was under arrest, and did not return to the house until after the discovery of her mother's death.

Several other tenants in the house were questioned in relation to the affair. They stated that they did not hear any noise in the apartments occupied by the deceased during the night. At about 9 o'clock in the morning Callaghan left the house with a Bible under his arm. He was considerably under the influence of liquor then, and looked as though he had been drunk all night. He came back soon after, bringing the Bible with him, and at 10 o'clock went out again with a bundle, apparently containing bedding and wearing apparel. He did not return. No further attention was paid to the matter by the neighbors. At noon Mrs. Walker, a colored woman who lives at No. 183 South Fifth avenue, called at the apartment of Mrs. Callaghan. She knocked at the door, but receiving no reply walked into the room. She was surprised at finding Mrs. Callaghan lying on the floor, immediately in front of a lounge, which was placed against the front windows. Stooping down to arouse the woman, Mrs. Walker was horrified at the discovery that her friend was dead. She at once ran out and gave the information to the Police.

A cursory examination revealed marks of violence about the body of deceased, particularly about the head and face. The eyes were blackened and bruises about the face and neck were distinct. The head of the deceased was swollen to an unnatural size and discolorations were found upon the arms and thighs. Owing to the dissipated life led by the deceased, decomposition had set in when the body was found, although it is not probable that she had been dead more than three or four hours, and the stench was almost unbearable. The room was in the greatest disorder. Two trunks had been forced open, and part of their contents were strewn about the place as though the apartment had been hurriedly ransacked. A quantity of bedding, wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Duncan, a clock, and several other articles were missing, and it was supposed that the murderer had taken property on which to raise sufficient money to enable him to leave the City.

Callaghan, the alleged murderer, was arrested at about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and is now locked up at the Prince Street Police Station awaiting the inquest. He was arrested by Patrolman Hendricks, of the Eighth Precinct, who, while on the watch in the neighborhood of the house where the murder was committed, noticed him passing the corner of Spring street and South Fifth avenue. He was walking leisurely down toward Broome street, and was apparently going to the house which contained the corpse of his mother. He was taken to the station-house, and was there fully identified. On being searched a bank-book belonging to his sister, which had been abstracted from her trunk, was found in his possession. This book showed a considerable sum of money to the credit of Mrs. Duncan. On being questioned by Capt. McDonnell he stated that he came home at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening and found his mother grossly intoxicated. She commenced to abuse him, calling him a thief and a loafer. A quarrel ensued, during which his mother struck him on the head with an earthen-ware pitcher, smashing it to pieces. The prisoner exhibited a mark on his right eyebrow, where he claims to have been struck with the pitcher. After his mother struck him he retaliated by striking her in the face with his clenched fist, knocking her down on the lounge. While she was seated on the lounge he struck her several times about the head and face with his fist. He then went out and did not return until yesterday morning. He had been on a debauch and wanted more drink, and he took the Bible out of the room and endeavored to sell it. He did not succeed, and he then returned and took a quantity of bedding and wearing apparel belonging to his widowed sister, which he pawned at Levy's pawn-shop, No. 19 Grand street. He denied most positively that he used any weapon in his attack upon his mother, and said he did not kick her or stamp upon her. He was not entirely sober when arrested, and could not account for his movements after he left the house yesterday morning. From the appearance of his clothes it was evident that he had been sleeping off the effects of the debauch on some wharf or in a lumber-yard along the river front.

Coroner Croker took charge of the case. By his orders the body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue, where a post-mortem examination will be made to-day to ascertain definitely the cause of death. The day for the inquest has not been determined upon.

BRUTAL HUSBANDS ARRESTED.

Catherine Smith, residing at No. 66 Manjer street, was stabbed several times in the left side by her husband yesterday, inflicting serious injuries. She was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, and her husband was arrested.

Eugene Lievre, residing at the corner of Oakland and Green streets, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Semler, on the complaint of Caroline Lievre, who charges him with beating her and threatening to take her life.

Michael McCaffrey, living at Oakland and Ash streets, was arrested yesterday for striking his wife on the head with an ax, and inflicting a severe wound.

A BROOKLYN POLITICIAN STABBED.

A BROTHER OF BOSS M'LAUGHLIN STABBED IN A STREET FIGHT.

While Mr. Henry McLaughlin, a relative of Hugh McLaughlin, was standing at the corner of Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn, with some friends, about 3 A. M. yesterday, he was assaulted by a gang of rowdies who came up Fulton street insulting everyone they met. Mr. McLaughlin resented their attacks, and one of them immediately drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into McLaughlin's side, inflicting a severe wound. The roughs at once made their escape, and Mr. McLaughlin was taken to a friend's house in the neighborhood.

At a late hour last night the Police arrested a young man named Henry Jeffers, residing in Hudson avenue, near Nassau street, and a boy named Thomas Conway. Conway was taken into custody as a witness, having been present when the row took place in which McLaughlin was stabbed, and he identifies Jeffers as one of the gang that met McLaughlin and his friends. Assistant District Engineer Farley, who was with McLaughlin, identified Jeffers as the man who clinched with and stabbed the wounded man.

The knife used was an ordinary pocket-knife, and had no back-spring. The blade was, therefore, liable to close in upon the fingers of the person using it, and this was exactly what happened. When Jeffers was taken into custody he had a piece of linen wrapped round the thumb of his right hand. When asked by Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, to which he was brought by Officer Rier and Detective Curran, who arrested him, what was the matter with his finger, he said it had been bitten. Upon examining it, however, it was found that a deep cut had been recently made in the top of the thumb, such as would result from the shutting down of the blade while held in the position necessary to inflict the wound upon his antagonist. He admitted having been among the party that got into the row with McLaughlin and his friends, but says he was too drunk to remember anything that took place. Jeffers bears a bad character, having been fired at some time ago by the proprietor of a house in Brooklyn for throwing stones in through the windows. About an hour or two before he stabbed McLaughlin he was engaged in a fight in Myrtle avenue, where his left eye was cut and bruised. A man named J. Cowan, who formerly kept a clothing-store in Fulton street, who was with McLaughlin, fired a shot from a pistol during the affray, but it is said he did it for the purpose of frightening McLaughlin's assailants, and not with the intention of hitting any one. From inquiries made at a late hour last night it was ascertained that McLaughlin and his party were under the influence of liquor when they met Jeffers and his gang, and that before the stabbing took place there had been a fight along the street for several blocks between both parties.

It is believed that Mr. McLaughlin cannot survive the effects of the wound he received. He was in a very low condition last night, and his friends entertain very little hope of his recovery.

A BURGLAR'S DARING EXPLOIT.

A THIEF ENTERS AN EDITOR'S HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—HE ESCAPES WITH $50.

One of the most daring burglaries recorded in Brooklyn for some time past was committed at the residence of Mr. William Young, managing editor of the New-York *Sun*, No. 239 Dean street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Young and his wife were sleeping in the middle room on the parlor floor, and about the time stated Mrs. Young awoke, and was surprised to see a man in the room. The burglar had gained an entrance through the window from the balcony, and was searching for Mr. Young's watch under his pillow. There was light enough at the time for Mrs. Young to recognize his features distinctly as he walked round the bed. She looked him full in the face, and the burglar saw that she was awake, but this circumstance did not deter him from prosecuting the search. He held a pistol in one hand, and upon this account Mrs. Young was afraid to make an outcry, knowing that he would use the weapon should her husband wake up and attempt to seize the intruder. After putting his hand under Mr. Young's pillow, and failing to find his watch, he then went round to the other side of the bed and took Mrs. Young's watch from under her pillow. Mr. Young's watch was under his head, but the burglar did not find it. The man next turned his attention to Mr. Young's clothes, which were on a chair beside the bed, and commenced to examine the pockets for money. Mr. Young had just completed his arrangements to start for Seneca Falls yesterday morning, to spend his vacation, and had $150 in currency in the fob pocket of his pantaloons, in a roll of bills, and $50 in his purse in another pocket. The burglar took the pantaloons out of the room upon the piazza to search them. Mrs. Young then awoke her husband, and informed him that there was a burglar in the house. Mr. Young jumped out of bed and rushed out upon the piazza after the robber just in time to find that he had escaped, taking with him his purse, which contained $50, but leaving Mrs. Young's watch behind him on a chair. The roll of bills containing $150, was not taken. Mr. Young did not see the man leave the house, but his wife can identify him should he be taken into custody.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

THE TRANSFER COMPLETE—CROWDS OF VISITORS AT THE NEW BUILDING.

The work of transferring the business of the New-York Post Office from the old building to the new, has been completed, and already everything is moving along smoothly and harmoniously. The last article removed from the old Post Office was received at the new building at 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning, and the old church on Liberty, Pine, and Nassau streets, was closed and abandoned, save by a solitary watchman. As already stated, a portion of the new building occupied for Post Office purposes is yet in an unfinished state, and carpenters were kept busily employed until 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when they ceased labor, resuming again at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and continuing until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they suspended again, but will resume this morning. So far as the actual work of receiving and distributing mails is concerned, there is nothing apparent to the casual observer at all uncommon, and there was no more bustle and confusion during yesterday than there would have been around the old Post Office any other Sunday. Mails were of course received, distributed, and disposed of the same as usual. In the box department everything went along as smoothly as could have been expected, and the officials in charge, said that there had been no complaints from any one. All the letters that came were properly distributed, and there being no letters delivered on Sunday, no trouble or inconvenience had been experienced by anybody so far as known. Neither was there any extra force on duty during the day, except a few general laborers to assist in handling the mail bags. All the work of distributing letters and papers in the City department, and also of making up outgoing mails, was performed by the regular Sunday force of clerks. In the distributing department, which is in the basement of the building, the same order and regularity prevailed, and all the mails were distributed and disposed of just as they would have been had no removal taken place. In this, as in the City department, they are using the old distributing boxes and tables, and will continue to do so until the new ones are properly numbered and labeled, and the clerks become accustomed to them, when the old ones will be thrown aside, and everything in the new office will be new and fresh. The only inconvenience experienced by the general public was the absence of the usual facilities for procuring postage stamps. But that defect will be remedied to-day, and the stamp department will be duly opened and in order for business at 7 o'clock this morning.

The following correspondence by telegraph took place yesterday between Postmaster General Jewell and Postmaster James:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29.

To Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

Your instructions to occupy new premises by Sept. 1 have been successfully carried out, and the Post Office business has been transferred. There was no interruption or delay in the delivery or dispatch of mail matter. Mr. Potter, Supervising Architect, deserves high praise for the energy and promptitude he has displayed in hastening and completing the preparations for our occupancy of the building. T. L. JAMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.

T. L. James, Postmaster, New-York:

Accept my most hearty congratulations. Your occupancy of the new building has been more than prompt, and I am delighted to know that no delays occurred. The benefit to the public will be considerable, but the benefit to the department will be greater. It has been a matter of astonishment to me each time I have visited your old quarters that you have been able to do so much business so well with your miserable accommodations. Give my thanks to Mr. Potter for his assistance, and tell all the boys that the department is placed under renewed obligations by their activity and devotion to duty during the confusion of the removal.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

As a matter of course, crowds of persons visited the new Post Office during the day and evening, walked through its corridors, stared at the bright and shining lock-boxes, peered in at the delivery windows, read the various labels, and asked questions of everybody. It was estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 persons went in and out of the doors between 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening, and for a long time after that hour crowds besieged the main entrance on the north-west side of the building, which was the only door remaining open at that hour. No restrictions had been placed upon the crowd during the day until 5 o'clock, and everybody passed in and out at pleasure, and the place was crowded to excess all the time. At 5 o'clock all the doors, except the main entrance, were closed, and a man stationed there, with strict instructions to suffer no one to enter except box-holders, persons desiring to mail letters, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies. In this way the throng was considerably diminished, but still a great number of persons succeeded in satisfying their curiosity by gaining admittance to the forbidden place, who neither owned boxes nor escorted ladies, and the man at the door had a busy time keeping back the drove of curiosity seekers who desired to see the new building. On the sidewalks on the Broadway side of the building, and also on the Park row side, crowds stood looking in at the windows, while the line on the lower side, in front of the main entrance, extended most of the time all the way down to the car tracks. This continued until the usual crowd of Sunday sight-seers had retired to their homes, when quiet at last reigned in the neighborhood.

WHAT A WATER-GATE MAY DO.

IMPORTANCE OF THE POSITION OF GATE-KEEPER AT THE CENTRAL PARK RESERVOIR.

The position of gate-keeper to the Central Park Reservoir, although not one of lofty title, is a most important one. The recent appointment of Mr. Fitzgibbons to the place occupied for the last seventeen years by Mr. Ellis, was noticed in the columns of THE TIMES. Mr. Ellis, from the length of his service, was so conversant with the changes and improvements in the water service of the City that he was able to go out at night and shut the gates for stop-cocks governing any portion of any main in the City. When it is stated that the water can be shut off at both ends of short portions of each main by means of these gates, the extent and minuteness of Mr. Ellis' knowledge may be appreciated. Mr. Fitzgibbons, the new appointee, says that he is working hard to learn the locations of the various gates, blow-offs, and vents in the system of mains, but he has no perfect maps, and the number is so great that the most retentive memory would require considerable time to master the details. The water is brought to the Central Park Reservoir by means of mains, which have to be known thoroughly to the gate-keeper of that reservoir, and is conducted from there to the various portions of the City by mains leading through the different avenues. The large reservoir, as is well known, is divided by a wall into two basins, either of which can be emptied for cleaning or other purposes without interfering with the water service, which is meantime supported by the other basin. As the water leaves the reservoir it runs into a receptacle known as the front bay; thence to a similar receptacle, the back bay, and thence into the mains, being purified by wire screens, through which it passes in going from one to another of these.

The mains are set into the back bay about forty feet below the floor of the gate-house, and in the large subterranean vault extending from the gate-house to the transverse road across the Park at Seventy-ninth street. One of these vaults contains the two sewer mains, (through which surplus water is allowed to pass when there is danger of too great pressure accumulating,) and the five mains supplying the avenues east of the Park. Number one supplied Fourth avenue before the mains lying under that avenue were taken up, and will be used to supply First avenue when the service shall be completed there. Number two supplies Third avenue, number three Madison avenue, and numbers four, and five respectively the east and west sides of Fifth avenue. In the vault are the elaborated machines for working the "gates" of the different mains. Each of these mains is four feet in diameter, and the gates are simply iron slides so fixed with a screw and cog-wheels that they can be forced down to the bottom of the main by hand power, cutting off, partially or entirely, the supply of water from the portion of the City which is fed by any one main. In this vault are also blow-offs and vents which require a few words of explanation. In letting the water into empty mains, either new ones or those that have been cleansed or repaired, provision has to be made for the compression of air which would result from simply turning on the water, and which would be a source of great danger. Therefore for each section of mains which can be cut off by gates at both ends there is one or more air-vents which are only to be opened on such occasions. The location of each one of these has to be known to the gate-keeper. When a break or other difficulty occurs, and the locality is found out, the gates at either end of the nearest section of the main which supplies this locality must be shut. This of itself does not, of course, relieve the pressure; so to each section there is a blow-off or escape syphon, which leads directly into the sewer and empties the section, thereby enabling repairs to be made with ease. The gate-keeper, of course, must know each one of these "blow-offs."

It is possible that the motive is political which prompted Fitz John Porter to discharge from so responsible a position a faithful servant of seventeen years' standing, and to appoint a Tammany politician in his place, who does not know the locality of the gates for which he is responsible, and who is not even provided with complete maps of the main and pipe system. If it should become expedient for Tammany Hall to find employment for four or five thousand voters on the eve of an election, it might be necessary to have as the occasion of their employment the public need of water. If it could be made to appear that the supply of Croton was in danger from defective service, this occasion would be supplied. The public are not admitted to the subterranean vault beneath the gate-house, and it would be easy to shut off the water from any part of the City in a few minutes. Whether Mr. Fitzgibbons would or would not be a tool to perform such an act, he has the opportunity to do it.

THE NORTH RIVER DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Jarvis Geoutches, the Captain of the tug-boat J. J. Stevens, was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning for examination in connection with the sad drowning of the young man and woman, Henry Carroll and Jennie Anderson, off Hoboken, on Saturday evening. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the prisoner was remanded to the station. Geoutches states that there are no grounds on which to base a charge against him. The party in the small boat which hailed the Stevens for a tow were acting in a very boisterous manner, and were seemingly under the influence of drink. Notwithstanding this, however, he allowed his deck hands to make the line of the small boat fast to the tug-boat. The crew, seeing that the painter was too short, and that the prow of the boat was elevated some distance out of the water, let go the line to prevent an accident. The little craft on being released from the strain gave a sudden lurch, precipitating the entire party into the water. Capt. Geoutches also avers that the Stevens did not continue on her course after the accident, but turned back and assisted to pick up several of the persons out of the water. Jennie Anderson, the young girl who was drowned, was carried away some distance from the others, and Henry Carroll struck out to her relief. He endeavored to support her, but she got her arm around his neck and carried him underneath the surface of the water. They were not seen to arise afterward.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT IN HOUSTON STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in Houston street, within a short distance of Police Head-quarters, a brutal fight took place between pugilists. It was a desperate battle, and continued forty minutes before a policeman arrived. It was witnessed by a large crowd of the people who infest the haunts of Greene and Mercer streets and other vile places in that vicinity. The fight was between Martin Neary and Edward Hanley, both prize-fighters. Neary has just returned from Blackwell's Island, where he has been serving a term of six months for an attack on Harry Hill. During his sojourn on the island he beat one of the keepers, and was made to carry a ball and chain. The fight yesterday morning was a desperate one, and the pugilists beat one another about the face in a brutal manner, and the roughs urged them on with yells and curses. After they had fought about fifteen minutes a brother of Hanley joined in the fray, and Neary had to fight both of them. Other roughs were then about to join when a cry of "Police" was raised. The pugilists ran away just as the Police arrived on the scene, and the crowd scattered in all directions.

SUPPOSED DROWNING OF A RIVER THIEF.

An unknown river thief boarded the brig Laura Gertrude, lying at Pier No. 11, East River, at 3 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and descended to the cabin for the purpose of robbery. While ransacking the lockers his movements aroused Capt. James F. Risk, the master of the vessel, who was sleeping in his berth. The Captain, noticing the intruder, sprang to his feet, and, seizing his revolver, fired at the thief. The latter sprang up the companion-way to the deck. He was pursued by Capt. Risk, who was about to fire on him again, when the thief jumped overboard and disappeared. Capt. Risk raised an alarm, which was quickly responded to by several policemen. Search was made but not the slightest trace of the unknown marauder was obtained, and it is therefore supposed that he was drowned. Two men, named William Robinson, of No. 45 Roosevelt street, and Robert Smith, of No. 11 Talman street, Brooklyn, were found concealed on a lighter alongside the brig. They could not give any satisfactory account of themselves, and were locked up to await examination.

THE OUTRAGE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Coroner Croker yesterday issued summons for the appearance of Deputy Warden John T. Cowenhoven and Keepers Patrick Geary, J. Corcoran, John J. Fallon, Edward Reese, Michael McKenna and one Riley, of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, before him at the inquest on the remains of Michael Connolly, the convict, whose death is alleged to have been the result of ill-treatment at the hands of the above-named persons. The details of the outrage were fully published in yesterday's TIMES. The Coroner has also subpœnaed a large number of witnesses, and proposes to give the matter a most thorough and searching investigation.

TAMMANY FRIENDS AND FOES

A COMING TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DELEGATIONS AT THE APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE SETTLED—VIEWS OF SOME OF THE LEADERS.

The contests between the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions and the Kelly and anti-Kelly Tammany adherents will be transferred to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Syracuse on the 16th prox., in order to have the question of "regularity" settled, but this settlement will affect only each Assembly district, and not the Assembly districts of the City collectively as represented in the Tammany Hall General Committee, and the Democratic County Committee, as the anti-Tammany central organization styles itself. This plan of recognizing only delegates from the several Assembly districts of this City, and ignoring any central body, such as Tammany or Mozart Hall, &c., became a matter of necessity, owing to the bitter quarrels which were carried into the State Conventions by the rival factions. These quarrels went to the extent of endeavors to control conventions by brute force, and that side which had the greater number of "roughs" felt the most confidence of carrying its points by intimidation, or the use of physical force, if necessary. On one occasion the Chairman of the convention was thrown from the platform on which he presided and was seriously injured, and on another Fernando Wood was just on the point of giving a signal to his henchmen, which, if given, would undoubtedly have been the prelude to a bloody riot, when Col. James E. Kerrigan presented a pistol at Wood's head and said that he would shoot him in his tracks unless he desisted. Wood's hand dropped nerveless at his side and his face turned ashen pale, for he knew that Kerrigan would keep his word. Kerrigan was presented by Tammany Hall with a magnificent gold watch for this act. These dramatic episodes aroused what the New-York City factions called the "hayloft and cheese-press Democracy," and now Tammany or anti-Tammany delegations representing the whole City are no longer recognized in a State Convention. Tammany does not now, as it formerly did, issue a general call for primaries to be held on one night in the several Assembly districts to elect delegates and alternates to a State Convention, but merely "recommends" such primaries, which "recommendation," however, has all the force of a call, and the primaries are usually all held on one night, and the delegates "elected" are those "stated" beforehand by John Kelly. These delegates always meet before the convention is held and agree upon some common course of action, thus nullifying the spirit of the resolution of the Democratic State Convention recognizing no general local organization in this City, but only delegations separately from the several Assembly Districts.

THE THREE CONTESTING PARTIES.

Considerable interest centres in the action of the convention to meet next month, from the fact that there is to be a triangular fight in it between Tammany, and anti-Tammany, and anti-Kelly men. The Tammany, or Kelly men will claim that they are the oldest and most regularly organized of any of the Democratic factions in the several Assembly Districts. The anti-Tammany men will assert that the Tammany delegations, while ostensibly separate, are in reality a unit, acting under the un-Democratic dictation of John Kelly, and they will claim that their own delegations sprung directly from the voters of the different Assembly districts, acting on their own volition, and by means of primaries held at various times and called by themselves. There will be anti-Kelly delegations from only three districts—the Third, Eleventh and Fifteenth, Hayes', Morrissey's, and Ledtwih's districts. These delegations will present a two-fold claim that they are Tammany men still, having been unconstitutionally ejected at the dictation of John Kelly, and have all the claims on the convention put forth by the Kelly men as "Tammanyites," and that, in any event, they are supported by a large majority of the Democratic voters in their respective districts. It is the present intention that Hayes, Morrissey, and Ledwith shall head the delegations from their districts. Several of the leaders of the contestants have been questioned in relation to the present aspects and future prospects of the political fight in which they are engaged, and they have given interesting information. There have been rumors to the effect that County Clerk Walsh's resignation as a delegate from the Second Assembly District to the Tammany General Committee had been induced by disaffection toward Tammany in that district; that there was an intention to discipline Judge Shandley's delegation from the Fourth District, and that there would be a reorganization of Sheriff's Conner's delegation from the Twentieth District.

Mr. William A. Boyd, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee on Discipline, was questioned in reference to these rumors, and said that he had not the slightest doubt that Mr. Walsh's resignation was caused simply by illness. Mr. Walsh was a warm personal friend of Mr. Kelly, and there was no disaffection toward Tammany, to Mr. Boyd's knowledge, in the Second District. He knew that Mr. Walsh had not attended many Tammany meetings on account of sickness, and had heard that his physician had counseled him to keep out of politics. As to Judge Shandley's district, there was no trouble there at present, and no apparent prospect of any in the future. A resolution had been passed by the Committee on Organization, calling for an inquiry as to the expediency of reorganizing the delegation from Sheriff Conner's district, but nothing had been done, and the matter would probably drop.

VIEWS OF TAMMANY MEN.

Sheriff Conner, on being asked about his district, said that the Tammany Committee on Discipline had not thus far cited any one in that district to appear before it. A call had been issued by the District Committee for primaries to-night to elect delegates to the State Convention, and this step having been taken without any interference by Tammany Hall, there was little probability of the "regularity" of the District Committee and the delegation to the Tammany General Committee being questioned hereafter.

County Clerk Walsh is undoubtedly in very poor health. He looks as though he were in the last stages of consumption. In reference to his resignation, he said that it had nothing to do with any disaffection in his district, and that there was none there so far as he knew. He had resigned solely on account of his health, which, he said, "he cared more for than politics." When asked why it was that he had voted with ex-Justice Ledwith in the State Central Committee to have the State Convention meet at Saratoga instead of at Syracuse, he replied, "I voted for Saratoga simply because Gov. Tilden desired that the convention should meet there. He is my personal friend, and I deferred to his wish. My vote on that question had no political significance whatever."

George W. Morton is the Secretary of the Tammany Committee on Organization, and is the "arithmetic man" or political statistician of Tammany Hall. He says that County Clerk Walsh was placed in a disagreeable position. He was the warm personal friend of both John Kelly and John Morrissey, and his poor health prevented him from taking an active part in Tammany. Under these circumstances the best thing he could do was to resign his position on the General Committee, and as soon as his conviction was formed he acted upon it. In reference to the conflicting claims of the contesting delegations to the convention, Mr. Morton said that he had little doubt that Tammany would be recognized in every Assembly district. The reorganizations in the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts were matters of necessity, to purify and unite the party, and this would be made plain to the convention. As to the anti-Tammany delegations, it was plain to him that such men as ex-Recorder Smith, ex-Surveyor Hart, ex-Surrogate Tucker, and ex-Congressman Roosevelt were merely seeking, on the score of their respectability as citizens and Democrats, an indorsement by the convention of their regularity, so that in the probable event of a Democratic national victory they would be in line for Federal appointments. There was little doubt in his mind that if these gentlemen could get into Tammany Hall they would no longer be figure-heads in the opposition ranks. Such men as ex-Sheriff O'Brien and ex-Senator Creamer were with the anti-Tammany men simply for the purpose of advancing their local political interests in the districts in which they had influence. The claims of all these gentlemen would be well understood in the convention, and would be treated accordingly.

OPINIONS OF ANTI-KELLY MEN.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien said that the anti-Tammany men were going to the convention well prepared to carry all their points. The anti-Tammany men comprised all the Democrats in this City who had heretofore been in organizations against Tammany Hall, and they were now actuated by a single purpose to overthrow Tammany Hall, on account of its centralizing and undemocratic tendencies, and the result would show that the anti-Tammany men would have more friends in the convention than was generally supposed.

Ex-Surveyor Hart said that everything was progressing quietly in the anti-Tammany ranks. The rank and file in the several Assembly districts had obeyed the resolution of the Democratic State Convention in relation to the election of delegates to the very letter, having taken the matter entirely into their own hands and issued calls for primaries in the various districts at dates to suit their own convenience. But, in addition to this, the anti-Tammany men had a larger proportion, by far, than Tammany, of respectable, life-long Democrats of unimpeachable character. The Democracy of the interior were predisposed against Tammany, and could not well set aside the well-founded claims of the opposition.

Ex-Justice Ledwith said he had been in town from Saratoga only a few days, and had not had time to find what they would do in other districts, but he could answer for his own that it would send a delegation to the State Convention that would present such claims for admission as could not be justly ignored.

Ex-Supervisor Hayes said that a delegatoin would go from his district elected under a call issued by the old Tammany District Committee which John Kelly had pretended to have superseded. Might might make right so far as the delegation from the district to the Tammany General Committee was concerned, and they could be prevented by physical force from entering the hall controlled by John Kelly, but the District Committee was created by a power independent of the Tammany General Committee, and was the proper body to issue a call for primaries to elect delegates to a State convention. The pretended District Committee which had superseded the old one had not been elected by the voters of the district, but had been selected at the behest of John Kelly. As for respectability, the public would have no trouble about judging between the merits of the old District Committee and delegation to the General Committee, and the new ones. John Kelly had made mistakes in this respect that showed that his cry for reform was insincere.

John Morrissey is in Saratoga yet, and, in response to inquiries at his residence, the information was given that he would not start for the City until after the first of September. On that day he will close his houses in Saratoga, and will not return until all his settlements are effected. He may not come for a week after he closes, or he may start the next day.

Capt. James C. Marriott, the Chairman of the District Committee in Morrissey's district, which was superseded by a new committee when the district was reorganized, said that the feeling against Kelly was wide-spread in that district. Kelly had acted very injudiciously in relation to patronage in the district, having given incompetent men, and, in some instances, Republicans, positions to which competent men who had steadfastly adhered to Tammany Hall were clearly entitled. But, worse than this, he had been privy to the discharge and supersedure of laboring men of great influence among their fellows, thus not only causing great distress but greatly injuring Tammany with the masses.

KELLY'S STRENGTH.

In Capt. Marriott's opinion, if John Kelly ran against John Morrissey in that district for any office whatever, Morrissey would beat him two to one, for Morrissey had shown, notwithstanding his reputation in some respects, that he was an honest, square man, whose word was his bond. He was also kind to the poor and a friend of the working man, while John Kelly was cold and artificial in all his ways, and was plainly acting from motives of personal ambition and self-interest, while masquerading under the garb of honesty and disinterestedness. Capt. Marriott said that he had known Kelly intimately for years, and considered him a greatly overrated man, who would soon find that he had essayed a task that he could not perform, and would have to submit to ignominious defeat. It was simply absurd to think of a man of John Kelly's antecedents, defective education, and mean traits of character, continuing long in the occupation of a superior political position to that held by such men as Augustus Schell, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, and John Winthrop Chanler. Capt. Marriott was of the opinion that the real reason of the war upon Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes was to prevent Ledwith from getting the nomination for Surrogate, to have such a man run for Senator in Morrissey's district as would suit Kelly instead of Morrissey, and to prevent Hayes from getting the nomination for Senator in his own district. In reference to County Clerk Walsh's resignation from the General Committee, Capt. Marriott said that he had no doubt that Walsh sympathized with Morrissey and Hayes, who were his personal friends, but that John Kelly did not dare to have an issue with Walsh, as there were too many Kelly men holding positions in the County Clerk's office to make such a warfare desirable.

It is stated on good authority that in the event of John Fox getting the Tammany nomination for Senator in the Fourth Senatorial District, Morrissey will be the opposing candidate. When this report was stated to Mr. Hayes, he said he had no doubt of its truth, and he gave it as his opinion that if Morrissey ran—which he can do, although he does not live in the district—he would be triumphantly elected by a greater majority than was ever given in the district. It is claimed by some of the anti-Tammany men that it has been arranged with a majority of the Democratic State Central Committee that a Chairman shall be selected for the State Convention who will appoint a committee on contested seats who will report in favor of the anti-Tammany delegations.

A GLOVE FACTORY ROBBED.

Between 6:30 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the Parisian glove factory of Fortuna Hegle, No. 232 Fifth avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of a large number of kid gloves. The burglars effected an entrance by forcing in a panel of the door leading to the basement on Twenty-seventh street, in the rear of the store, and then ascended to the ground floor, where they selected numerous packages of kid gloves, which they packed up in bags and carried out to Twenty-seventh street, where they had a wagon in waiting. After placing the goods in this wagon, the thieves drove off with their plunder without molestation. The burglary was committed during the absence of the father of M. Hegle, who sleeps in the store. He left at 6:30 o'clock for supper, and when he returned, at 8 o'clock, discovered that during his absence the burglars had visited and robbed the establishment. The value of the goods carried off is estimated at $2,000. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

A THIEF ESCAPES WITH HIS PLUNDER.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, reported to Inspector Thorne, on duty at the Central Office, that at about 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night, while E. T. Murphy, of No. 258 West Houston street, a driver in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was in the act of handing $12 to the receiver in the office of the company at No. 628 Washington street, an unknown man entered the office, snatched the money out of Murphy's hands, and fled. He succeeded in making his escape with the money.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

E. L. Davenport, the actor, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge W. W. Crump, of Richmond, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chevalier Von Tavera, of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, and Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The Boston *Herald's* Portland dispatch tells about the sea serpent encountered by the schooner Emily Holden: The schooner Emily Holden, Capt. Frederick York, which arrived at this port to-day, brings a story that corroborates all that has been told in reference to the existence of the sea serpent. On Sunday, the 22d inst., when the schooner was ten miles south-south-west of Matinicus, and moving under a three-knot breeze, the fin of a fish was seen about five hundred yards off. The crew supposed it was a sword-fish, when the man at the mast-head sung out that the creature was elevating its head, and that it was no swordfish, and nothing like any fish he had ever seen. Of course the crew gathered in every available place where a view could be obtained, and they saw a long neck gradually projected above the water, surmounted with a head that appeared to be a cross between an eel's and a whale; that is, it was long like an eel's and blunted like a whale's. The neck for about ten feet from the head was as big and round as a large barrel, and there the fin began. Determined to see the fellow clearly, the steersman put up his helm and the schooner made for the monster.

The craft struck him aft of the fin with a slight shock. No sooner had the schooner touched him than with the quickness of a flash the fellow dived, and as he did so he brought his tail round with a whisk. The end of it struck the stern of the schooner with a slap that made the craft shiver and set the crockery spinning in the pantry. It was evidently only a mere touch that the vessel received, which shows what would have happened to her if the fish had obtained a fair blow. After the serpent dived nothing more was seen of him, although the vessel cruised some time in that vicinity. The crew say if they only had some harpoons or lances they would have had a good opportunity to catch the monster.

SCOTCH HERRING FISHERIES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Although the herring fishery on the west coast of Scotland has been a failure this season, that on the north-east, it is stated, promises to be the most successful on record. At the leading stations of Wick, Fraserburg, Peterhead, and Aberdeen, from which 2,500 boats prosecute the fishing, the catch is the highest ever known at a like date. Over the whole north-east the catch is already 70,000 crans above that of last year at the same date—double the average of four previous seasons. At Wick the catch is the highest ever known at the end of the same week. Many fish-curers have used up their stock of salt, and quantities have been telegraphed for to be sent by rail for Liverpool. During last week no fewer than 35,000 crans have been landed at Wick alone—about 30,000,000 of fish. At some stations the quality is represented as being inferior, but generally the fish are large and full, and of splendid quality. Herrings are being retailed in the streets at three and four a penny. Perhaps one of these days the inhabitants of Great Britain will awaken to the fact that in the water which surrounds their island they have an inexhaustible supply of food, and will, while adopting more generally a 'fish diet,' organize such arrangements as will enable the poorer classes in the inland districts to obtain fish at reasonable prices. If the 30,000,000 herrings landed at Wick in one week could be distributed among the agricultural counties of England, what a god-send they would be to the laborers and their families, whose best dinner often consists of hard-earned bread and onions!"

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Plymouth Rock has returned to New-York, and will make an excursion to the Atlantic this afternoon.

The remains of James Moore, aged sixteen years, were found yesterday floating in the North River at the foot of Perry street, and were removed to the Morgue for inquest.

Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, reported that on Saturday afternoon, during the absence of the occupants, the residence of George V. Mullen, No. 22 East Eighty-fifth street, was entered by thieves, who forced open the rear basement door and stole jewelry valued at $40.

Julius Schmidt, aged thirty-five years, residing at No. 458 Fifth street, was found yesterday afternoon in Tompkins square suffering from a severe cut on the right temple, received in some manner which he would not or could not explain. He was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay and sent to his home.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment and the American Rifle Team will be the novelties at the theatre at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue this evening. It is not every day that the New-York public has the opportunity of seeing the entire Sixty-ninth Regiment—but then the season is only just begun. Timely notice will be given of other attractions.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Otterbourg, Charles Risk, Captain of the brig Laura Gertrude, lying at Pier No. 11, East River, charged John Moore, alias John Robinson, with boarding the vessel and attempting a robbery. The evidence being insufficient, Moore, who is the same man who was arrested on Monday last on suspicion of being the murderer of the late Mr. Noe, was discharged, but was immediately rearrested and committed as a disorderly person.

BROOKLYN.

H. V. Ultenhoven, aged thirty years, a reporter for the New-York *Presse*, was found dead in his room at No. 23 Frankfort street yesterday.

Philip Levi, aged one year, fell down stairs at his parents' residence, No. 8 Ludlow street, yesterday, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Richard McClay, a sailor on board of the bark Snearsbrook, was arrested on Saturday evening for stealing a quantity of roping from the vessel and disposing of it to a boatman.

An unknown man, apparently about sixty-seven years of age, and respectably attired, was found sick last evening at the corner of Eldridge and Delancey streets, and died soon after at the Tenth Precinct Police Station.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republicans of North Hempstead have elected the following gentlemen to represent them in the convention of the First District, Queens County, called to choose delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga: Hon. John A. King, Messrs. Samuel Willets, Benjamin D. Hicks, James L. Baxter, James R. Willets, and David E. Austin.

The difficulty in Long Island City regarding the three Boards of Excise appears to be now in a fair way to settlement. It has been agreed by the attorneys of the respective boards that the matter shall be determined at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held on the second Monday of next month; and it is expressly stipulated that the parties shall be bound by the court's decision. Meantime the liquor-dealers are independent of any restraint, notwithstanding there have been many suits brought against them for arrears and non-payment, all of which, it is understood, will be dropped, in consideration of their taking out licenses when the validity of either board shall have been established.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new synagogue of the B'nai Jeshurun on Van Houten street, Paterson, was dedicated, with with the usual services, yesterday afternoon. The synagogue replaces the old Church of the Independents. The exercises were conducted by J. P. Solomons, of New-York, and Rev. J. Danenberg, who, in his discourse, expounded the doctrines of Judaism. The attendance was large.

The body of a man found floating in the canal near the city docks at Newark, on Saturday morning, was yesterday identified by his wife, as that of W. McCall. Mrs. McCall resides at East Newark, and states that her husband had not lived with her for some months. Some bruises were found on his body and suspicions of foul play were entertained. The post mortem examination of County Physician Dod failed to connect these with his death, and he granted a permit for burial.

Last evening a horse belonging to Peter Kerrigan, of Hoboken, broke from the field in which it had been pastured, and ran through the streets. A stranger followed the animal, which finally turned into the stables of B. N. Crane, where it had been stabled. The stranger followed it and demanded the animal, claiming it as his. Crane's employes refused to deliver it, and had the fellow arrested. Recorder Bohnstedt committed him for trial on a charge of attempted horse stealing.

On Saturday information was taken to Police Head-quarters in Jersey City that a boarder at No. 87 Morris street, Jersey City, had stolen a watch and chain and some articles of wearing apparel from the room of Frederick Meiger. The suspected thief had, it was learned, gone to Staten Island, and the Jersey City Police could do nothing to secure his arrest. Last evening a man who gave his name as Paul Seidler presented himself at Police Head-quarters and accused himself of being the thief. On being searched several pawn tickets were found in his possession. Sergt. McKeag, who was on duty, locked him up in a cell to await examination to-day.

MILLER, THE GAUGER.

THE PAST RECORD OF THE VICTIM OF THE BOGUS ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The Chicago papers were wofully behind in getting the news of the recent "attack" upon Gauger Miller, as the first intimation of the affair came from Washington, but since it has leaked out that the shooting was probably done by himself they have displayed some zeal in hunting up his antecedents, which the *Tribune* gives as follows:

Some close and pertinent inquiries around the Government offices and the rectifying establishments where James E. Miller was employed as Gauger, show that there is such overwhelming proof against him in cases now pending and to come up, as to condemn him of grave misconduct. At least this is what the whisky men believe, and they are sustained in the belief by more respectable persons, who are not in that business. There are suits now pending against his bondsmen to cover alleged discrepancies in his accounts, which amount to the sum of $60,000. These cases will come up in the United States Courts in due course. Parker Mason is interested in one of them.

Gen. Webster earnestly believes the story regarding the attempted assassination of Miller, notwithstanding the reports that have been published and the damaging statements made regarding his character. The unseen and uninterviewed object of so much reportorial solicitude is a son-in-law of Dr. Forrester, of this city, and to distinguish him from "Buffalo" Miller, he has been dubbed "Washington" Miller, because he came here from the National capital. He was formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, where he held a responsible position of trust. He has been a sort of protege, or object of especial consideration, of Commissioner Douglass, who procured his appointment. Persons here who knew him in Washington say that he led a fast life there—gambled, drank freely, &c. His way of living cost him his situation, so it is said by these same informants, and he was unceremoniously removed. The young man's father-in-law is a man of influence at Washington, it appears, and, desiring to reinstate him in a good position and give him a fresh start in life, and also out of affection for his daughter, sought his appointment to office in Chicago. A Government Gauger was to be named, and a gentleman prominent in national politics had the privilege of nominating a fit and proper person for the place. Commissioner Douglass asked the gentleman to waive his claim on the score of courtesy, and pleasantly said that he would "do as much for him some time." The gentleman did so, and he soon learned of Miller's appointment and coming. He had been here but a few months when discrepancies in his "dumping" accounts were discovered, and there are now, or should be, long lists containing the items and dates in the hands of the United States authorities whose duty it is to look after such matters. About this time he was dismissed from the service, and it was not on merely technical grounds that his head went into the basket. There were accusations of fraud, connivance, and neglect made against him; and, to make the testimony still more damaging, the very men for whom he had been gauging told his superior officers some hard stories about him.

THE MILWAUKEE UNDERWRITERS FINED.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Most of the members of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters, a branch of the National Board of Underwriters, have got into hot water with the national board. About the 1st of last November that august body issued an order commanding the local board to raise the rates on elevators here. Against this order the agents kicked, and sent back word to the effect that they would go on taking risks at the old rates, and asking the national board to ratify their action. This the latter refused to do. They again ordered the local agents to raise the rates, and it was done. They had, however, taken a good many risks after the first order was issued, at the old rates. An expert was sent on to examine their books. He reported the names of the agents that had acted disobediently, and they were each fined. Some days ago each was notified of the amount of his fine and given thirty days in which to come down with the stamps. As yet it is not known that any have paid. Following are the principal firms fined: North-western National, $300; Hibbard & Co., $250; Heltenstein & Durand, $200; W. T. Durand, $100; Belden & Co., $100; John L. Hathaway, $75. It is probable that all, with one exception, will pay their fines. The exception is the North-western National, which some time ago withdrew from the board."

A CATHOLIC ORGAN ON JUDGE TAFT.

The *Catholic Telegraph* is severe on Judge Taft's late speech at Cleveland, and the following is among its comments thereon:

Judge Taft, knowing little or nothing of the Catholic faith, will allow us to give him some instructions. It is not a theory of the Catholic clergy that religious instructions should be united with secular training. Judge Taft may theorize in religion as he does in politics, and with as little accuracy, but the Catholic religion does not admit of theories. What he calls a theory is a doctrine, explicitly defined, which every Catholic layman, as well as priest is bound under pain of sin, to hold in all its integrity. Judge Taft's distinction between the Catholic clergy and laity on this point is a fiction of a demagogue who is speaking beyond his knowledge. If any of the laity refuse to hear the Church when it prescribes Catholic education for Catholic children they are acting as the heathen and the publican. The Church has spoken dogmatically, and there is left neither to priest nor layman any choice between systems of education. He must accept the Christian and reject the pagan system which Judge Taft naturally favors.

A NEGRO'S FRIGHT.

A letter from Norwich, Conn., to the Hartford *Times* contains the following story as told by George W. Fuller, a submarine diver, who is now in the former city: "While performing some work for 'Uncle Sam' in one of the Southern ports, where it was customary for those who supplied the market with early garden-truck to boat their boats and row them around to the wharf, it happened that one day a burly negro loaded his boat with watermelons, and had just reached the dock where the usual number of loungers stood watching the operations of the diver. The negro, all unconscious of his situation, was zealously endeavoring to dispose of his cargo, when Fuller suddenly emerged, helmet first, from the water, thrusting his goggle-eyes and ugly head before the astonished occupant of the boat, and, seizing one of the largest of the melons, sunk immediately. The darkey, with a yell and a bound, reached the dock, and neither stopped nor turned until he reached home with the tidings that 'de debbie had 'fiscated de melons and was taken 'um down.'"

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.

James H. Hayne,	Joseph Claxton,
D. C. Caney,	Rev. A. Eustace,
J. W. Muller,	Mr. and Mrs. Van Schorite and daughter,
H. Godfrey,	
Mr. and Mrs. Greene,	J. M. Larriwese,
Mr. and Mrs. Seelig,	R. W. Farr,
R. Heasos,	H. B. Carberry,
W. Creak,	R. W. Cana,
H. Raynor,	Dr. G. W. Robinson,
C. Raynor,	Joseph Carley,
Mr. and Mrs. Bassett and child,	George Bottomley,
	John Garside,
J. W. Volmer,	E. W. Scane,
J. J. Polmer,	J. Scane,
Joseph Roxby,	F. Robinson,
F. C. Phillips,	C. Moor,
R. Steele,	H. Oliver,
R. Steele,	Miss Garside,
J. C. Connor,	Miss Howath,
W. Francis,	Mr. and Mrs. De la Hooke,
L. Cresttel,	Capt. Ward,
W. A. Kay,	2 Misses Ward,
J. F. Ulaine,	Mrs. Moody,
Miss Ulaine,	Rev. J. Halligan,
Joseph Heiss,	J. Glamker,
Mrs. Hodges and child,	Mr. and Mrs. Gainford,
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child,	Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Mallinsen,	Miss M. A. Whittaker,
C. H. Deacon,	Miss Minnie Collis,
Mr. Dexter,	W. B. Coilname,
Mrs. C. Newman,	W. H. Wallace,
Mrs. C. Bervier,	John Slattery,
Miss Delle Mosier,	Miss A. Elgar,
Mrs. William Moore and three children,	J. L. Lowry,
	Mrs. T. Fayene and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:25 | Sun sets.....6:36 | Moon sets...6:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:23 | Gov. Island..8:12 | Hell Gate..9:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Aug 29.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship England, (Br.) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 18, via Queenstown Aug. 19, with mdse. and 86 cabin and 170 steerage passengers, to F. W. J. Hurst. Had head winds to the Banks, from thence light variable winds. Aug. 19, P. M., passed steam-ship Dakota, hence for Liverpool; 20th, A. M., exchanged signals with a steam-ship showing letter W, bound E.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Aug. 26, with mdse, and passengers to E. A. Outerbridge.

Bark Candeur, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Maryport, via Sydney, C. B., 39 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Aug. 8, lat. 48 19, lon. 38 42, spoke bark Rea, (Norw.,) from Tvedestrand, for New-York; 12th, lat. 45 10, lon. 50 20, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Providence, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Chestina, Redman, (of Boston,) Coombs, Lisbon 31 ds., with salt and cork to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Bark Friedleif, (Norw.,) Mortensen, Bordeaux 33 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 15, lat. 39, lon. 45, saw a large iceberg.

Brig Bams, (Norw.,) Arnoldsen, Cette 40 ds., with wine and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 20, lat. 30 44, lon. 62 58, spoke bark Antelope; 24th, lat. 34 42, lon. 69 40, spoke bark Atlantic, (Norw.,) from Belize, for Queenstown.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., for Troy.

Schr. Fairwind, Lockhart, Rockport, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Hardy, Boston.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Governor J. Y. Smith, Joy, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Brown, Fall River.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Mehroff, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Laura, Cornett, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Portland, Me.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Brigham, Pawtucket.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 29.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Aug. 21, for Liverpool, was signaled off Fastnet at 6 P. M.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29.—The Eagle Line steamer Gellert, Capt. Berends, from New-York Aug. 19, for Hamburg, arrived to-day.

THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The *Tribune* having for several weeks past wantonly dragged the name of THE TIMES into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day, we made a proposition which was calculated to submit the question to a thorough test. We offered to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, and this we undertake to show if *all* its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants. The investigation should cover the whole of the two past years—thus affording a searching test of the truth. The *Tribune*, however, did not dare to submit to a test which it had unnecessarily challenged, and the charges we have brought against it are now universally admitted to be proved.

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case---What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER's own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circular.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.